

THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER

THE
REVISED LATIN PRIMER
By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

New Edition

Edited and further revised
by J. F. MOUNTFORD, M.A., D.Litt.
Crown 8vo

THE
SHORTER. LATIN PRIMER

BY
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NEW AND REVISED EDITION
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PREFACE

THE aim of this new edition of *The Shorter Latin Primer* is to bring a well-known and popular school-book into closer accord with the grammatical conceptions which have established themselves since the first edition. As stated by Dr B. H. Kennedy in his original preface, *The Shorter Latin Primer* was intended to be a simple manual for beginners in Latin, preparatory to the use of *The Revised Latin Primer*. It was, therefore, made in the main identical in its ground-plan and arrangement with *The Revised Latin Primer* in order to facilitate the passage of the learner from one book to the other.

Bearing in mind the convenience of teachers who are accustomed to the older editions and who will for some time to come find copies of these editions in the hands of their pupils, the publishers have desired to leave not only the numbering of the paragraphs, but also the details of pagination, as far as possible, undisturbed. No fundamental change has, therefore, been made in the general plan of the book, and most of the old examples from Latin authors have been retained.

This revision is based entirely on the new edition of *The Revised Latin Primer*, made by Professor J. F. Mountford, of University College, Aberystwyth. The changes introduced by him have been faithfully followed in the smaller book. Attention may be specially drawn to the following points.

The definitions and rules have frequently been rewritten either to avoid positive error or for the sake of greater clearness.

The quantities are now marked in a less haphazard fashion. The principle now adopted of marking all long

PREFACE

vowels and no short vowels is in accordance with the best modern practice and should leave no room for doubt or misunderstanding. The correct numbering of vowels involves the naming of those long vowels which though they were obvious enough in Poman speech we now called 'hidden'. While retaining the old numbering of the paragraphs it has been possible to introduce minor changes in the Syntax.

J W B

January 1931

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In this book the sign - is used to indicate that a vowel is pronounced long as in mens, it is not used to show the length of a syllable

THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER

LETTERS AND SOUNDS

- 1 The Latin Alphabet contained twenty-three letters —
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z

The sounds which make up the Latin language are divided into

(a) Vowels which can be sounded alone

(b) Consonants, which can only be sounded in conjunction with a vowel

Vowels

- 2 The vowels were represented by the letters a, e, i, o, u, and y.

The letters i and u were *also* used to represent consonant sounds. Consonant-i is pronounced like j in jet; consonant-u is pronounced like English w.

In some books consonant-i is represented by j, and consonant-u is still generally represented by v.

- 3 Quantity of Vowels. Vowels are called 'long' or 'short'. A long vowel takes approximately twice as long to pronounce as a short vowel. In this book all long vowels are indicated by the sign — occasionally the sign ~ is used to mark a short vowel.

All Vowels not marked are short.

The following is approximately the pronunciation of the vowels —

ā (prātum), as a in father

ā (rāpit), the same sound shortened, as the first a in cha!

ē (mēta), as ey in prey or French éte

ē (frēta), as e in fret

ī (fidō), as i in machine

ī (plīcō), as i in fit

ō (nōtus), as o in note

ō (nōta), as o in hot

u (tu), as oo in shoot

ū (cūtis), as oo in took

ŷ (Lŷdia, lŷra = Avδia, λυρα), as French u

A .

LETTERS AND SOUNDS

Vo c—Knowledge of quint t as can only be ga ned by exper
ence but (a) a vowel s long () before nf ns e g inf ns (u) as the
result of contract on nil for nil il (b) a vowel is short (i) before
nt, nd e g umnt (except compounds l lo nondum) (i) before
another vowel or h e g muu trill

4 Diphthongs A diphthong (double sound) is formed by two
vowels pronounced continuously The Latin diphthongs are

ae (portae) = a + e nearly as ai in aisle

au (aurum) = a + u as ou in house German Haus

oe (poena) = o + e as oi in boy

eu (seu) = e + u e ö pronounced in one breath

ui (huic) = u + i as French oui

Thus last and the diphthongs ei (as ei in rein) and eu were rare
The diphthongs are long

5 I Plosives (stops = mutes

complete interruption of breath) with

Guttural { () velar (formed at v lum or soft palate)
() palatal (formed at roof of mouth)
() dental (formed with the teeth)
(v) lab al (formed with the lips)

II Fricatives (spirants with partial
interruption of breath)

() palatal
() dental
() lab o-dental (formed by lips and teeth)
(v) lab al

III Liquids

IV Nasals

() velar
() palatal
() dental
(v) lab al

Vo cless (hard)	Vo ced (u h o v)
br out	
choris	
q	g
c	g
t	d
p	b

z	cong
f	(z p)

cons	u
	l r

(ng)

(ng)

n

m

H represents a rough breathing

The pronunciation of the Latin consonants was much
the same as that of the English except that
b before s or t is pronounced as p so urbs
c always as in cat never as in cider
g always as in get never as in gentle
Consonant i like; in jet so Ts

n before c, g, qu like *ng* in *sing*

r is always trilled or rolled

s always as *ss* in *mass*, never as *s* in *was*

t always as in *tēn*, never as in *motion*

Consonant u (v) as *v* in *vall*

x always as in *axe* (=ks) never as in *exact* (=gs)

z as *z* in *lazy* or as *dz* in *adze*

Doubled Consonants were both pronounced, so *cc* like *'c* in *lookcase*

The aspirates *ch*, *th*, *ph*, found only in borrowed words, were pronounced

ch like *kh* in *inkhorn*

th like *th* in *hothouse*

ph like *ph* in *taphouse*

- 6 Syllables A syllable consists of a vowel or diphthong either alone or with one or more consonants adjoining it
c ram prīvus

Inflexion

- 7 An inflexion is a change in the form of a word whereby its relation to other words is indicated

Inflected words consist of a Stem and an Inflexion

The Stem either contains or is identical with a primitive element called the Root

Parts of Speech

- 8 Words are classified as

I Nouns (or Substantives), names of persons, places, things, or qualities

Caesar, Caesar Roma, Rome sol sui fortitudo, bravery

II Adjectives which define nouns by expressing their qualities

Roma antiqua, a scient Rome sol clarus, the bright sun

III Pronouns, which point out a person, place, thing, or quality without naming it

ego, I ille, he

IV Verbs, which express an action or state

Sol dat lucem the sun gives light Roma manet, Rome remains

PARTS OF SPEECH

V Adverbs which qualify and limit Verbs Adjectives and sometimes other Adverbs

Roma d u floruit nunc minus potius est
Rome flourished to now it is less for est

VI Prepositions which (a) indicate the relation of a Noun Adjective or Pronoun to other words in the sentence (b) modify the meaning of a verb

Per Romam erro I am deterred from Rome
adsum I am present

VII Conjunctions which connect words phrases and sentences

Caelum suspexit in mentes deridet me
I look up to the sky that I may see the gods and stars

VIII Interjections words of exclamation heu eheu a! s

The Parts of Speech are therefore eight
 (1) Substantives (2) Adjectives, (3) Pronouns, (4) Verbs
 (5) Adverbs (6) Prepositions (7) Conjunctions (8) Interjections

9 Nouns Adjectives and Pronouns are declined Verbs are conjugated Adjectives and Adverbs are modified by Comparison

There is no Article in Latin
Lux magis tunc foret
light the light or simply light

10 Proper Nouns are the names of persons or places
 Caesar Roma

Common Nouns are either (a) Concrete
mensae tables or (b) Abstract
virtus virtue or (c) Collective
turba a crowd

11 Numerals are words which express Number They are Nouns as *millia thousands* or Adjectives as *musculus* duo duo or Adverbs as *semel once bis twice*

DECLENSION

- 12 Declension is a grouping of the forms of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, according to Numbers and Cases

Latin has five declensions

- 13 The NUMBERS are two

Singular for one *mēnsa, a table, gēns, a nation*

Plural for more than one *mēnsae, tables, gentēs, nations*

- 14 The CASES are six

Nominative, the Subject Case

Vocative, the Case of Address

Accusative, the Object Case

Genitive, the *of* Case

Dative, the *to* or *for* Case

Ablative, the *from, by, in, or with* Case

Examples of the cases

Nominative	Sol lucet	<i>the sun shines</i>
Vocative	Sol o! ō sol,	<i>O sun!</i>
Accusative	Solem video	<i>I see the sun</i>
Genitive	Solis lux	<i>the sun's light or the light of the sun</i>
Dative	Soli lux additur,	<i>light is added to the sun</i>
Ablative	Sole lux editur,	<i>light issues from the sun</i>

Note—Originally there were two more cases the Instrumental (merged in the Ablative) and the Locative

GENDER

- 15 Natural gender distinguishes between (1) male, (2) female, (3) inanimate things

Grammatical gender distinguishes between Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns as (1) masculine, (2) feminine, (3) neuter

Grammatical gender is often determined (A) by the form of the Nominative Singular, (B) by the meaning

Nouns which include both Masculine and Feminine are said to be of Common Gender *civis, citizen, auctor, author* (For Memorial Lines on Gender, see Appendix)

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

16

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The five Declensions are distinguished from each other by the final sound of the Stem. They differ clearly also in the termination of the Genitive Singular.

Declension.	Final sound of Stem	Genitive Singular.
First	-ā	-ae
Second	-o	-ī
Third	{ some consonant }	-is
Fourth	-i	-ūs
Fifth	-u	-eī or ēī
	-ē	

17 The Nominative, masculine and feminine, ends in *s*, except in Stems in -ā, some Stems in -ro of the Second Declension, and Stems in -l, -r, -n, of the Third. The Vocative is like the Nominative, except in the singular of Nouns of the Second Declension whose Nominative ends in -us.

Neuters have the Accusative like the Nominative in both singular and plural; neuter plural Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative always end in -a.

In the plural of each Declension the Ablative has the same form as the Dative.

FIRST DECLENSION

Stems in -ā

The Nominative Singular is a weakened form of the Stem

Stem mēnsā, *table, f*

SING

PLUR

<i>Nom</i>	mēnsa	<i>a table</i>	mēnsae	<i>tables</i>
<i>Voc</i>	mēnsa	<i>o table</i>	mēnsae	<i>o tables</i>
<i>Acc</i>	mēnsam	<i>a table</i>	mēnsās	<i>tables</i>
<i>Gen</i>	mēnsae	<i>of a table</i>	mēnsārum	<i>of tables</i>
<i>Dat</i>	mēnsae	<i>to a table</i>	mēnsīs	<i>to tables</i>
<i>Abl</i>	mēnsā	<i>from a table</i>	mēnsīs	<i>from tables</i>

Declined like mēnsa aquila, *eagle*, luna, *moon*, regina, *queen*, stella, *star*

Nouns of this declension are mostly feminine. A few are masculine, as scriba, *a notary*, Hadria, *the Adriatic sea*

Dea, *goddess*, filia, *daughter*, have Dative and Ablative plural deabus, filiabus, to avoid confusion with the Dative and Ablative plural of deus and filius

Note—The Locative singular ends in ae, the plural in is
Rōmae *at Rome*, militiae *at the war* Athēnis, *at Athens*,
foris, *abroad*

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

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SECOND DECLENSION

Stems in -o

The Nominative Singular ends in -us or -er Masculine,
-um Neuter

Stem	anno <i>year</i> m	puero- <i>boy</i> m	magistro- <i>master</i> m	bello- <i>war</i> , n
SING				
Nom annus	<i>a year</i>	puer	magister	bellum
Voc anne	<i>o year</i>	puer	magister	bellum
Acc annum	<i>a year</i>	puerum	magistrum	bellum
Gen anni	<i>of a year</i>	pueri	magistrī	belli
Dat annō	<i>to a year</i>	puero	magistrō	bellō
Abl annō	<i>from a year</i>	puero	magistrō	bellō
PLUR				
Nom anni	<i>years</i>	pueri	magistrī	bella
Voc anni	<i>o years</i>	pueri	magistrī	bella
Acc annōs	<i>years</i>	puerōs	magistrōs	bellōrum
Gen annōrum	<i>of years</i>	puerōrum	magistrōrum	bellōrum
Dat annis	<i>to years</i>	pueris	magistris	bellis
Abl annis	<i>from years</i>	pueris	magistris	bellis

In puer, gener, socer, &c, the -e is part of the Stem
 In nouns like magister, the o was dropped and an -e developed before the r, the -s of the Nominative ending was assimilated to the r of the Stem

Declined like annus amicus *friend* dominus *lord* servus *slave*

Declined like puer gener, son in law, socer *father in law* liberi (plur), *children* lucifer *light bringer* armiger, *armed* uerbes

Declined like magister ager, *field* cancer, *crab*, liber *book*

Declined like bellum regnum *kingdom*, verbum *word*

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

The following have some exceptional forms —

Stem	filio	viro	deo
	<i>son m</i>	<i>man m</i>	<i>god, m</i>
SING			
<i>Nom</i>	filus	vir	deus
<i>Voc</i>	filh	vir	deus
<i>Acc</i>	filium	virum	deum
<i>Gen</i>	filii or filii	viri	dei
<i>D Abl</i>	filio	viro	deo
PLUR			
<i>N V</i>	filii	viri	di (dei)
<i>Acc</i>	filios	viros	deos
<i>Gen</i>	filiorum	virorum or virum	deorum or deum
<i>D Abl</i>	filis	viris	dis (deis)

Declined like filius Claudius Vergilius and many other proper names

Note —The Locative singular ends in i the plural in is humi
on the ground belli in time of war Mileti at Miletus Philippis
at Philippi

THIRD DECLENSION

Consonant Stems and Stems in i

The Third Declension contains—

A Consonant Stems

PROSIVES

- (1) Palatals, c, g
- (2) Dentals, t, d
- (3) Labials, p, b

FRICATIVE s

NASALS n, m

LIQUIDS l, r

B Stems in -i

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

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Syllabus of Consonant Stems.
 Stem-ending Nominative Sing. Genitive Sing. English
Stems in Palatals with -x in Nom. for -cs or -gs.

ac-	fax, f.	facis	torch
āc-	pāx, f.	pācis	peace
ec-	nex, f.	necis	death
ēc-	vervēr, m.	vervēcis	wether
io-	fornix, m.	fornicis	arch
ic-	iūdex, c.	iūdicis	judge
lo-	rādix, f.	rādicis	root
ōc-	vōx, f.	vōcis	voice
uc-	dux, c.	ducis	leader
ūc-	lūx, f.	lūcis	light
eg-	grex, m.	gregis	flock
ēg-	rēx, m.	rēgis	king
eg-ig-	rēmex, m.	rēmigis	rower
ig-	strix, f.	strigis	screech-owl
ug-	coniūnx, c.	coniugis	wife or husband
ūg-	wanting	frūgis, f.	fruit

Stems in Dentals drop t, d, before -s in the Nom.

at-	anas, f.	anatis	duck
āt-	aetās, f.	aetātis	age
et-	seges, f.	segetis	corn-crop
ēt-	pariēs, m.	parietis	room-wall
et-it-	quiēs, f.	quiētis	rest
it-	miles, c.	militis	soldier
ōt-	caput, n.	capitis	head
ūt-	nepōs, m.	nepōtis	grandson
ot-	virtūs, f.	virtūtis	virtue
ad-	lac, n.	lactis	milk
ed-	vas, m.	vadis	snatch
ēd-	pēs, m.	pedis	foot
aed-	mercēs, f.	mercēdis	hire
ed-id-	praes, m.	praedis	bondsman
id-	obses, c.	obsidis	hostage
ōd-	lapis, m.	lapidis	stone
ud-	custōs, c.	custōdis	guardian
ūd-	pecus, f.	pecudis	beast
aud-	incūs, f.	incūdīs	anvil
rd-	laus, f.	laudis	praise
	cor, n.	cordis	heart

Stems in Labials form Nom regularly with s

ap-	wanting	dapis, f	banquet
ep- ip	princeps, c	principis	chief
ip-	wanting	stipis, f	dole (a small coin)
op-	wanting	opis, f	help
ep- up-	auceps, m	aucupis	fowler

Stems in the Fricative, -s, which, except in vās, becomes r.

ās-	vās, n	vāsīs	vessel
aes- (aer-)	aes, n	aeris	copper bronze
es- (er-)	Cerēs, f	Cereris	Ceres
is- (er-)	cinis, m	cineris	cinder
ōs- (ōr-)	honōs, m	honōris	honour
os- (or-)	tempus, n	temporis	time
os- (er-)	opus, n	operis	work
ūs- (ūr-)	crūs, n	cruris	leg

Stems in Liquids

al-	sāl, m	salis	salt
ell-	mel, n	mellis	honey
il-	mūgil, m	mūgilis	mullet
ōl-	sōl, m	sōlis	sun
ul-	cōnsul, m	consulis	consul
ar-	iubar, n	iubaris	sunbeam
er-	ānser, m	ānseris	goose
ēr-	vēr, n	vērīs	spring
ter- (tr-)	māter, f	mātris	mother
or-	aequor, n	aequoris	sea
or-	ebur, n	eboris	ivory
ōr-	soror, f	sorōris	sister
ur-	vultur, m	vulturis	vulture
ūr-	fūr, m	fūris	thief

Stems in Nasals

en- in-	nomen, n	nominis	name
on- in-	homo, m	hominis	man
ōn-	leō, m	leonis	lion
iōn-	ratio, f	rationis	reason
rn-	carō, f	carnis	flesh
an-	canis, c	canis	dog
en-	iuvēnis, c	iuvēnis	young person
em-	hiems, f	hiemis	winter

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

A Consonant Stems (Gen Plur in um)

(1) Stems in Palatals c, g

Stem	judic		r dic		reg
SING	j dge c		r ot f		h r m
N V	iudex	a judge	radix		rex
Acc	iudicem	a judge	radicem		regem
Gen	iudicis	of a judge	radicis		regis
Dat	iudici	to a judge	radici		regi
Abl	iudico	from a judge	radico		rege
PLUR					
N V	iudices	judges	radices		reges
Acc	iudices	judges	radices		reges
Gen	iudicium	of judges	radicum		regum
Dat	iudicibus	to judges	radicibus		regibus
Abl	iudicibus	from judges	radicibus		regibus

So also f vor voc cce o dix due h t i i h r x f r g , h o k

(2) Stems in Dentals t d

Stem	milit		ped		capit
SING	so dies c		so i		h r t n
N V	miles		pes		caput
Acc	militem		pedem		caput
Gen	militis		pedis		capitis
Dat	militi		pedi		capiti
Abl	milito		pede		capite
PLUR					
N V	milites		pedes		capita
Acc	milites		pedes		capita
Gen	militum		pedum		capitum
Dat	militibus		pedibus		capitibus
Abl	militibus		pedibus		capitibus

So also f virtus virtut h t f seges seget o i i m h p q
 lapid , sio c c sacerdos sacerdot , p i est pr s es

24

(3) Stems in Labials p b

Stem princep
 princip
 chief c

	SING	PLUR
<i>N V</i>	princeps	principes
<i>Acc</i>	principem	principes
<i>Gen</i>	principis	principum
<i>Dat</i>	principi	principibus
<i>Abl</i>	principe	principibus

So also c forceps forcep *to gs* n auceps aucup *fo vler* f trabas
 trab *bea i*

25

(4) Stems in the Fricative s

Stems in *s* do not add *s* in the Nominative Singular and generally they change *s* into *r* in the other cases

Stem	flos	opos	crus
	flor	oper	crur
	flower m	oak n	leg n
SING			
<i>N V</i>	flos	opus	crus
<i>Acc</i>	florem	opus	crus
<i>Gen</i>	floris	operis	cruris
<i>Dat</i>	flori	operi	cruri
<i>Abl</i>	flore	opere	crure
PLUR			
<i>N V</i>	flores	opera	ciura
<i>Acc</i>	flores	opera	crura
<i>Gen</i>	florum	operum	crurum
<i>Dat</i>	floribus	operibus	cruribus
<i>Abl</i>	floribus	operibus	cruribus

So also m honūs honor *to o* n tempus tempor *tu e* corpus
 corpor *body* genus gener *race* as sur- law

(5) Stems in Liquids: l, r

Stems in -l, -r, do not take s in the Nominative Singular

Stem	consul-	amor-	pater- patr- father	aequor-
	<i>consul m</i>	<i>lo e, m</i>		<i>sea n</i>
SING				
N V	cōsul	amor	pater	aequor
Acc	cōsulem	amōrem	patrem	aequor
Gen	cōsulis	amōris	patris	aequoris
Dat	cōsuli	amōri	patri	aequori
Abl	cōsule	amōre	patre	aequore
PLUR.				
N V	cōsulēs	amōres	patrēs	aequora
Acc	cōsules	amōiēs	patrēs	aequora
Gen	cōsulum	amōrum	patrum	aequorum
Dat	cōsulibus	amōribus	patribus	aequoribus
Abl	cōsulibus	amōribus	patribus	aequoribus

So also m sol sōl, sun r tor, tritor, spater, carcer, carcer, prison, frater frater, (ro'le) n ebur, ebor, ivory

(6) Stems in Nasals. n, m

Stems ending in -n do not take s in the Nominative Singular
 Stems in -ōn, -on, have -ō in the Nominative

Stem	leon-	virgon-	nōmen-
	<i>lion m</i>	<i>virgin f</i>	<i>name, n</i>
SING			
N V	leō	virgō	nōmen
Acc	leōnem	virginem	nōmen
Gen	leōnis	virginis	nōminis
Dat	leōni	virgini	nōmini
Abl	leōne	virgine	nōmine
PLUR			
N V	leōnēs	virginēs	nōmina
Acc	leōnēs	virginēs	nōmina
Gen	leōnum	virginum	nōminum
Dat	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus
Abl	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus

So also m latro, latrōn, robber f ratio ration, reason, m ordō, order, oides, homo homin, man, n carmen, carmin, song

There is only one Stem in m hiems, winter, Gen hiemis f

28

B Stems in *i* (Gen Plur in *ium*)(1) Stems with Nom. Sing. in *is* and in *er* from stem *i*

Stem	<i>civi</i>	<i>imbri</i>
SING	<i>civis</i>	<i>s/o veris</i>
<i>N V</i>	<i>civis</i>	
<i>Acc</i>	<i>civem</i>	<i>imbel</i>
<i>Gen</i>	<i>civis</i>	<i>imbrem</i>
<i>Dat</i>	<i>civi</i>	<i>imbris</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>cive, -i</i>	<i>imbri</i>
PLUR		<i>imbre -i</i>
<i>N V</i>	<i>cives</i>	
<i>Acc</i>	<i>cives -is</i>	<i>imbres</i>
<i>Gen</i>	<i>civium</i>	<i>imbres, -is</i>
<i>Dat</i>	<i>civibus</i>	<i>imbrum</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>civibus</i>	<i>imbribus</i>

Declined like *civis* *m annis river ignis firs favis bird*
 Declined like *imber* *f linter boat m lter leafles bottle*

Note—*Vis* *f, force* Stem *vi*, is the only Stem in *i*

	SING	PLUR
<i>N V</i>	<i>vis</i>	<i>vires</i>
<i>Acc</i>	<i>vim</i>	<i>vires</i>
<i>Gen</i>	—	<i>virum</i>
<i>Dat</i>	—	<i>viribus</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>viribus</i>

29

(2) Stems with Nom. Sing. in *es*

Stem	<i>nubi cloud f</i>	
<i>N V</i>	SING	PLUR
<i>Acc</i>	<i>nubes</i>	<i>nubes</i>
<i>Gen</i>	<i>nubem</i>	<i>nubes -is</i>
<i>Dat</i>	<i>nubis</i>	<i>nubium</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>nubi</i>	<i>nubibus</i>
	<i>nube</i>	<i>nubibus</i>

So also *moles pile rupes crag*

- 30 (3) Stems which have two consonants before the *i* generally drop *i* before the *s* in the Nom Sing

Stem	monti <i>i o n t a i m</i>	urbi- <i>c i t y f</i>
SING		
<i>N V</i>	mons	urbs
<i>Acc</i>	montem	urbem
<i>Gen</i>	montis	urbis
<i>Dat</i>	monti	urbi
<i>Abl</i>	monte	urbe
PLUR		
<i>N I</i>	montes	urbes
<i>Acc</i>	montes -is	urbes, -is
<i>Gen</i>	montium	urbium
<i>Dat</i>	montibus	urbibus
<i>Abl</i>	montibus	urbibus

So also *m d n s d e n t i* *tooth* *f a r x a r e l*, *c i t e l* *ars art i*, *a r*,
s t r p s *stirpi*, *s t e m* *fron* *fronti*, *fo r e l c a c* *fr u s* *frond i*, *l e a f*

- 31 (4) Neuter *i*-Stems (with Nom Sing in *e*, *al*, *-ar*)

In the Nom Sing of these nouns the *i* of the Stem has been changed to *e* or dropped (with shortening of the preceding vowel)

Stem	cubili <i>c o i c l</i>	anim ali- <i>a n i m a l</i>	calcāri- <i>s f i r</i>
SING			
<i>N V Acc</i>	cubile	animal	calcar
<i>Gen</i>	cubilis	animālis	calcāris
<i>Dat Abl</i>	cubili	animali	calcārī
PLUR			
<i>N I Acc</i>	cubilia	animalia	calcāria
<i>Gen</i>	cubiliūm	animalium	calcārium
<i>Dat Abl</i>	cubilibus	animalibus	calcāribus

So also *con c l u s i o n e* *sed le seat* *r i t e* *i c l* (Abl Sing *e*) *tribūna l*
tribūna l *exemplar p a t t e r n*

Note 1—*Mare sea* (Abl Sing *marī* or more rarely *mare* Gen Plur *marum rāre*)

Note 2—The Locative Sing of the third declension ends in *i* or *e* the plural in *ibus* *r i r i* or *r i r e* *i n* *l l e c o* *i n* *vesperi*
 or *vespere* *i n* *l l e c e n i n g* *C a r t h g m* or *C a r t h g i n e* *a t C e r t a g e*
G u d i b u s *a t G a d e s* (*C a d s*)

- 32 The following have except oral forms

		SING	PLUR.
<i>N</i>	<i>Iuppiter</i>	<i>senex (old man)</i>	<i>senes</i>
<i>Acc</i>	<i>Iovem</i>	<i>senem</i>	<i>senes</i>
<i>Gen</i>	<i>Iovis</i>	<i>senis</i>	<i>sonum</i>
<i>Dat</i>	<i>Iovi</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>senibus</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>Iovo</i>	<i>seno</i>	<i>senibus</i>

- 33 The following rule with regard to the form of the Gen Plur may be given for practical convenience

Nouns with a syllable more in the Gen. Sing than in the Nom. Sing (Imparsyllable Nouns) have Gen Plur in *um*

Nouns with the same number of syllables in the Nom. Sing and Gen Sing (Parsyllable Nouns) have Gen Plur in *ium*

(For Nouns with irregular Genitive Plural see Appendix p 109)

FOURTH DECLENSION

- 34

Stems in *u*

The Nominative of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by adding *s* neuter lengthen the vowel of the Stem in Nom and Acc Sing

Stem	<i>gradu</i>		<i>genu</i>
	<i>tep m</i>		<i>like n</i>
SING			
<i>Nom</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>a step</i>	<i>genu</i>
<i>Voc</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>o step</i>	<i>genu</i>
<i>Acc</i>	<i>gradum</i>	<i>a step</i>	<i>genu</i>
<i>Gen</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>of a step</i>	<i>genus</i>
<i>Dat</i>	<i>gradu</i>	<i>to a step</i>	<i>genu</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>gradu</i>	<i>from a step</i>	<i>genu</i>
PLUR			
<i>Nom</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>steps</i>	<i>genua</i>
<i>Voc</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>o steps</i>	<i>genua</i>
<i>Acc</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>steps</i>	<i>genua</i>
<i>Gen</i>	<i>graduum</i>	<i>of steps</i>	<i>genuum</i>
<i>Dat</i>	<i>gradibus</i>	<i>to steps</i>	<i>genibus</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>gradibus</i>	<i>from steps</i>	<i>genibus</i>

Declined like *gradus* *m fractus finit sonatus se ate f manus laus*

Declined like *genu cornu iouu voru spit* (Dat and Abl Plur *ibus* or *ubus*)

Domus, f, is thus declined

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>N V</i>	domus	domus
<i>Acc</i>	domum	domos or domus
<i>Gen</i>	domūs or domī	domōrum
<i>Dat</i>	domuī or domō	domibus
<i>Abl</i>	domo	domibus

The Locative domi, at home, is often used

FIFTH DECLENSION

35

Stems in -ē

The Nom Sing is formed by adding s to the Stem.

Stem iē, thing

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom</i>	rēs a thing	rēs things
<i>Voc</i>	rēs o thing	rēs o things
<i>Acc</i>	rem a thing	rēs things
<i>Gen</i>	reī of a thing	rērum of things
<i>Dat</i>	reī to a thing	rēbus to things
<i>Abl</i>	rē from a thing	rēbus from things

Declined like rēs dies day (Gen Dat dies), acies, line of battle, faciēs, face, series, series, species forn, spēs hope, fides, faith

Rēs and diēs are the only nouns which occur in the Gen, Dat, and Abl Plural Most nouns of this declension are not declined in the plural

All nouns of this declension are feminine except diēs and merīdiēs, noon Diēs is f in the sing when it means an appointed day

Note—The Locative ends in -ē.

Rēspūblica, the public interest, the republic, the State, is declined in both its parts

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>N V</i>	rēspūblica	rēspūblicae
<i>Acc</i>	rempūblicam	rēspūblicās
<i>Gen</i>	reīspūlicae	rērumpūblicārum
<i>Dat</i>	reīspūlicae	rēbuspūblicis
<i>Abl</i>	rēpūblicā	rēbuspūblicis

DEFECTIVE AND VARIABLE SUBSTANTIVES

- 36 Many nouns are found only in the Singular, as

aurum,	<i>gold</i>	iustitia,	<i>justice</i>
caelum,	<i>heaven</i>	letum,	<i>death</i>
humus,	<i>ground</i>	ver,	<i>spring</i>

- 37 Many nouns are used only in the Plural

arma,	<i>arms</i>	insidiae,	<i>ambush</i>
artus,	<i>limbs</i>	liberi,	<i>children</i>
cunae,	<i>cradle</i>	manes,	<i>departed spirits</i>
dēliciae,	<i>pet</i>	minae,	<i>threats</i>
divitiae,	<i>riches</i>	moenia,	<i>town walls</i>
fasti,	<i>annals</i>	nugae,	<i>trifles</i>
feriae,	<i>holidays</i>	nuptiae,	<i>marriage</i>
hiberna,	<i>winter quarters</i>	penates,	<i>household gods</i>
indutiae,	<i>truce</i>	tenebrae,	<i>darkness</i>

And names of towns, days, festivals Athenae, Delphi,
Kalendae, *Calends*, Bacchanālia, *festival of Bacchus*

- 38 The Plural of some words has a special meaning (sometimes in addition to the usual meaning)

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
aedēs,	<i>temple</i>	aedes,	<i>house</i>
auxilium,	<i>help</i>	auxilia,	<i>allied forces</i>
castrum,	<i>fort</i>	castra,	<i>camp</i>
cēra,	<i>wax</i>	cērae,	<i>waxen tablet</i>
copia,	<i>plenty</i>	copiae,	<i>forces</i>
fīnis,	<i>end</i>	fīnēs,	<i>boundaries</i>
fortūna,	<i>fortune</i>	fortunae,	<i>possessions</i>
grātia,	<i>favour</i>	grātiae,	<i>thanks</i>
impedimentum,	<i>hindrance</i>	impedimenta,	<i>baggage</i>
littera,	<i>letter of the alphabet</i>	litterae,	<i>epistle, literature</i>
ludus,	<i>play</i>	ludi,	<i>public games</i>
opem (acc),	<i>help</i>	opēs,	<i>wealth</i>
pars,	<i>part</i>	partēs,	<i>faction</i>
sāl,	<i>salt</i>	salēs,	<i>wit</i>

- 39 Some nouns have two forms of Declension

pecus, pecoris, n, *cattle*, pecus, pecudis, f, *a single beast*,
plēbs, plebis, f, plēbēs, plebei, f, *the common people*

- 40 In many nouns some of the cases are wanting, thus
feast, f, fiat, f, help, f, prayer, f, change, f.

N V	—	—	—	—	—
Acc	dapem	frugem	opem	precem	vicem
Gen	dapis	frugis	opis	—	vicis
Dat	dapi	frugi	—	precī	—
Abl	dape	fruge	ope	prece	vice

These have full plural with Gen -um (except vicium)

- 41 Some neuters have Nom and Acc Sing only *fas, right, nefas, wrong, instar, likeness, size, nihil, nothing*

Nemo, nobody, has only Acc *nēmīnem*, Dat *nēmīnī*, for Gen and Abl, *nullus* and *nullo* (69) are used

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

- 42 Adjectives are declined by Gender, Number and Case
 They fall into two main classes, A (43), B (44)

- 43 A Adjectives of three endings in -us, -a, -um or -er, -a, -um are declined like Substantives of the Second and First Declensions, O- and Ā Stems

Stem	bono	bonā-	bono
		<i>good</i>	
SING	M	F	N
Nom	bonus	bona	bonum
Voc	bone	bona	bonum
Acc	bonum	bonam	bonum
Gen	boni	bonae	bonī
Dat	bono	bonae	bonō
Abl	bonō	bonā	bonō
PLURAL			
Nom	boni	bonae	bona
Voc	boni	bonae	bona
Acc	bonūs	bonās	bona
Gen	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Abl	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

So also *carus dear* *dūrus hard* *males bad* *magnus great*
parvus small *dubius doubtful*

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

21

Stem	tenero-	teneiā- <i>tender</i>	tenero-
SING	M	F	N
Nom.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Voc.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Acc.	tenerum	teneram	tenerum
Gen.	tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
Dat.	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
Abl.	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō
PLURAL			
N. V.	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
Acc.	tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
Gen.	tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
D. Abl.	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs

So also - asper, *rough*, lacer, *lorn*, liber, *free*, miser, *wretched*; prosper, *prosperous*, frugifer, *fruit-bearing*, plūmiger, *feathered*; and other compounds of -fer and -ger Satur, *full*, has fem satura, neut saturum

Stem	nigro-	nigrā- <i>black</i>	nigro-
SING	M	F	N
Nom.	niger	nigra	nigrum
Voc.	niger	nigra	nigrum
Acc.	nigrum	nigram	nigrum
Gen.	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī
Dat.	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
Abl.	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō
PLURAL			
N. V.	nigrī	nigrae	nigra
Acc.	nigrōs	nigrās	nigra
Gen.	nigrōrum	nigrārum	nigrōrum
D. Abl.	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs

Note—All adjectives in -er, -a, -um are declined like niger, except those mentioned under tener. Dexter, *on the right hand*, may be declined like tener, or like niger.

- 44 B Like nouns of the third declension are declined (1) Adjectives which have two (rarely three) endings in the Nom Sing, (2) Adjectives which have one ending for all genders in Nom Sing

- 45 (1) Adjectives with Nominative Singular in -is, Masc and Fem, in -e, Neuter Stems in -i

Stem		tristis, sad		
		SINGULAR		PLURAL
		M F	N	M F N
N V		tristis	triste	tristēs tristia
Acc		tristem	triste	tristēs, -īs tristia
Gen		tristis	tristis	tristium tristium
D Abl		tristī	tristī	tristibus tristibus

So also brevis *short* omnis *all* aequalis *equal* hostilis *hostile*, facilis *easy* illustris *illustrious*, lugubris *mournful*

Some stems in -ri form the Masc Nom Sing in -er;

Stem		ācri, keen		
SING		M	F	N
N V		ācer	ācris	ācre
Acc		ācrem	ācrem	ācre
Gen		ācris	ācris	ācris
D Abl		ācri	ācrī	ācrī
PLUR.				
N V		ācres	ācres	ācria
Acc		ācres, is	ācrēs, -is	ācria
Gen		ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
D Abl		ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

The other adjectives like acer are celeberrimus *celebrer famous*, saluberrimus *saluberr healthy*, victricissimus *campster leader*, equestris *equestrian*, pedestris *pedestrian*, palustris *marshy*, putrescens *crumbling*

Note — Names of months are masculine adjectives (agreeing with mensis understood) Aprilis is declined like tristis September October, November, December like acer, the rest like bonus.

46 (2) Adjectives with Nom Sing the same for all genders

(a) Stems in *i*

Stem	<i>felicī /appī</i>			
	M F	SING	N	
<i>N V</i>	<i>felix</i>		<i>felix</i>	
<i>Acc</i>	<i>felicem</i>		<i>felix</i>	
<i>Gen</i>	<i>felicis</i>		<i>felicis</i>	
<i>Dat</i>	<i>felicī</i>		<i>felicī</i>	
<i>Abl</i>	<i>felicī</i>		<i>felicī</i>	
	M F	PLUR	N	
			<i>felices</i>	<i>felicia</i>
		<i>is</i>	<i>felices</i>	<i>felicia</i>
			<i>felicium</i>	<i>feliorum</i>
			<i>felicibus</i>	<i>felicibus</i>
			<i>felicibus</i>	<i>felicibus</i>

Stem	<i>ingentī /ige</i>			
	M F	SING	N	
<i>N V</i>	<i>ingens</i>		<i>ingens</i>	
<i>Acc</i>	<i>ingentem</i>		<i>ingens</i>	
<i>Gen</i>			<i>ingentis</i>	
<i>Dat</i>			<i>ingentī</i>	
<i>Abl</i>			<i>ingentī</i>	
	M F	PLUR	N	
			<i>ingentes</i>	<i>ingentia</i>
		<i>is</i>	<i>ingentes</i>	<i>ingentia</i>
				<i>ingentium</i>
				<i>ingentibus</i>
				<i>ingentibus</i>

Like *ingens* are declined all Present Participles

47(b) Consonant Stems

Stem	<i>veter old</i>			
	M F	SING	N	
<i>N V</i>	<i>vetus</i>		<i>vetus</i>	
<i>Acc</i>	<i>veterem</i>		<i>vetus</i>	
<i>Gen</i>	<i>veteris</i>		<i>veteris</i>	
<i>Dat</i>	<i>veterī</i>		<i>veterī</i>	
<i>Abl</i>	<i>veterē</i>		<i>veterē</i>	
	M F	PLUR	N	
			<i>veteres</i>	<i>vetera</i>
			<i>veteres</i>	<i>vetera</i>
			<i>veterum</i>	<i>veterum</i>
			<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>
			<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>

The most important adjectives with consonant stems are
caelebs *ibis* *unmarried* *compos* *otus* *possessing* *dives*
itis *rich* *inops* *opis* *poor* *memor* *oris* *indulgent* *par*
ticeps *cipis* *sharing* *pauper* *eius* *poor* *sepe* *itis* *safe*
superstes *status* *surviving*

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

- 48 Adjectives are compared in three degrees

- (1) Positive *durus, hard*
 (2) Comparative *durior harder (rather hard too hard)*
 (3) Superlative *durissimus, hardest (very hard)*

The Comparative is formed from the Positive by adding the suffix *ior* (*ius*) to the last consonant of the Stem, the Superlative generally by adding *issimus* (*a, um*) to the last consonant of the Stem

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>dur o-</i>	<i>dūrus /ard</i>	<i>dūr ior</i>	<i>dūr iss mus</i>
<i>trist-i</i>	<i>trist s /ad</i>	<i>trist or</i>	<i>trist-iss mus</i>
<i>audac i</i>	<i>audac /old</i>	<i>aud c ior</i>	<i>aud c issimus</i>

- 49 The Comparative is declined as a consonant stem, with Nom Sing endings *ior m f ius n*

	MF	SING	PLUR
<i>N V</i>	<i>tristior</i>	<i>tristius</i>	<i>tristiores tristiora</i>
<i>Acc</i>	<i>tristiōrem</i>	<i>tristius</i>	<i>tristiores tristiora</i>
<i>Gen</i>	<i>tristioris</i>		<i>tristiōrum</i>
<i>Dat</i>	<i>tristiori</i>		<i>tristiōribus</i>
<i>Abl</i>	<i>tristiore</i>		<i>tristiōribus</i>

- 50 The Superlative is declined from *o* and *ā* Stems, like *bonus*

Adjectives with Stems in *ro, ri*, form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding *-imus*. Words like *niger* insert *e* before *r* in the Superlative

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>tenero</i>	<i>tener /ender</i>	<i>tenerior</i>	<i>tenerrimus</i>
<i>nigro</i>	<i>niger /black</i>	<i>nigrior</i>	<i>nigerrimus</i>
<i>celeri</i>	<i>celer /swift</i>	<i>celerior</i>	<i>celerrimus</i>

Some adjectives with Stems in -ih also form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding -imus:

facilis <i>easy</i>	similis <i>like</i>	gracilis <i>slender</i>
difficilis <i>difficult</i>	dissimilis <i>unlike</i>	humilis <i>lowly</i>
facili	facilis	facilior
		facilissimus

IRREGULAR COMPARISON

- 51 (1) Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed from Stems distinct from that of the Positive

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus <i>good</i>	melior, <i>bet-ter</i>	optimus <i>best</i>
malus <i>bad</i>	peior <i>worse</i>	pessimus <i>worst</i>
parvus <i>small</i>	minor <i>less</i>	minimus <i>least</i>
multus, <i>much</i>	plūs <i>more</i>	plurimus <i>most</i>
magnus <i>great</i>	maior <i>greater</i>	maximus <i>greatest</i>

Plūs is used in the Sing only as a neuter noun in the Plural as an adjective

	SING	M P	PLUR	N
N V Acc	plūs	plures		plura
Gen	plūris		plurium	
Dat	—		pluribus	
Abl	plūre		pluribus	

Senex, *old*, has Comp senior *or* natu maior Superl ntu maximus Ntu maior quam ego *older than I*
 Iuuenis, *young*, has Comp iunior *or* natu minor, Superl ntu minimus

Note 1—Senior iunior are not used as true comparatives of senex iuuenis but with the meaning *old (rather than young)* and *young (rather than old)*

Note 2—Dives *rich* has two forms divitior and ditior divitissimus and ditissimus

Vetus *old* has comp veterior (rare) and vetustior (from vetustus) superl veterrimus

- 52 (2) Adjectives ending in dicens, ficius, volus (*cf* dico facio, volo), form the Comparative and Superlative as if from forms in -dicēns, -ficiens, -volens

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
maledicius <i>evil speaking</i>	maledicentior	maledicentissimus
beneficius <i>beneficent</i>	beneficentior	beneficentissimus
benevolus <i>well wishing</i>	benevolentior	benevolentissimus

- 53 (3) Adjectives in *eus ius, uis* are generally compared by using the adverbs *magis, more maxime, most*, with the Positive *dubius doubtful magis dubius more doubtful, maxime dubius most doubtful*
- 54 Some Comparatives denoting relations of place have no Positive but correspond to Adverbs or Prepositions from the same Stem

	Comparative Adj	Superlative Adj
<i>extra</i> (adv) <i>outside</i>	<i>exter</i> or	<i>extrimus</i> <i>extimus</i>
<i>intra</i> (adv) <i>within</i>	<i>interior</i>	<i>intimus</i>
<i>supra</i> (adv) <i>above</i>	<i>superior</i>	<i>suprimus</i> <i>summus</i>
<i>infra</i> (adv) <i>below</i>	<i>infer</i> or	<i>infimus</i> <i>imus</i>
<i>citra</i> (adv) <i>on this side</i>	<i>citer</i> or	<i>citimus</i>
<i>ultra</i> (adv) <i>beyond</i>	<i>ulterior</i>	<i>ultimus</i>
<i>prae</i> (prep) <i>before</i>	<i>prior</i>	<i>primus</i> <i>first</i>
<i>post</i> (prep) <i>after</i>	<i>posterior</i>	<i>postrimus</i> <i>last</i>
<i>prope</i> (adv) <i>near</i>	<i>propior</i>	<i>proximus</i>
<i>(de down)</i>	<i>deterior</i> <i>worse</i>	<i>deterimus</i> <i>worst</i>

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

- 55 Most Adverbs differ from cognate adjectives in having
- (1) *e* or *o* for *i* of gen sing masc of adjectives of the first and second declensions
- (2) *iter, ter* or *er* for *is* of gen sing of adjectives of the third declension
- (3) A few Adverbs are simply the acc sing neuter of adjectives *facile easily*

The Comparative of an Adverb consists of the acc sing neuter of the comparative adjective

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<i>dignus</i> <i>worthly</i>	<i>digne</i> <i>worthily</i>	<i>dignius</i>	<i>dignissime</i>
<i>tutus</i> <i>safe</i>	<i>tuto</i> <i>safely</i>	<i>tutius</i>	<i>tutissime</i>
<i>fortis</i> <i>brave</i>	<i>fortiter</i> <i>bravely</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortissime</i>
<i>facilis</i> <i>easy</i>	<i>facile</i> <i>easily</i>	<i>facilius</i>	<i>facillime</i>

- 56 Irregular Comparison has corresponding forms in Adverbs

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<i>bene</i> <i>well</i>	<i>melius</i>	<i>optime</i>
<i>male</i> <i>ill</i>	<i>peius</i>	<i>perissime</i>
<i>paullum</i> <i>little</i>	<i>minus</i>	<i>minime</i>
<i>multum</i> <i>much</i>	<i>plus</i>	<i>plurimum</i>
<i>magnopere</i> <i>greatly</i>	<i>magis</i>	<i>maxime</i>
<i>diu</i> <i>long</i>	<i>diutius</i>	<i>diutissime</i>
<i>intus</i> <i>within</i>	<i>intus</i>	<i>intime</i>

Magis means *more* (in degree) *plu* *more* (in quantity)

NUMERALS

57 Numeral Adjectives are of three kinds

- 1 Cardinals answering the question *How many?*
- 2 Ordinals answering the question *Which is the order of?*
- 3 Distributives answering the question *How many each?*

58 Numeral Adverbs answer the question *How many times?*

58 Unus *one* from 0 and a Stems is declined as follows

	SING			PLUR		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>Nom</i>	unus	una	unum	uni	unae	una
<i>Acc</i>	unum	unam	unum	unos	unas	una
<i>Gen</i>	unius	unius	unius	unorum	unarum	unorum
<i>Dat</i>	uni	uni	uni	unis	unis	unis
<i>abl</i>	uno	una	uno	unis	unis	unis

Duo *two* is an o Stem and tres *three* an i Stem

	M	F	N	M and F	N
<i>Nom</i>	duo	duae	duo	tres	tria
<i>Acc</i>	duos	duas	duo	tres	tria
<i>Gen</i>	duorum	duarum	duorum	trium	trium
<i>Dat</i>	duobus	duabus	duobus	tribus	tribus

ambo *both* is declined like duo but has u n nom and acc of m and n

The Cardinals from quattuor to centum are indeclinable. Hundreds from *two* to *nine hundred* are o and a Stems. ducenti, ducentae, ducenta. Mille (*a thousand*) is an in declinable adjective but milia (*thousands*) is a neuter substantive declined like annum.

In Compound Numbers above twenty the order is the same as in English. Either the smaller number with et comes first or the larger without et. septem et triginta *seven and thirty* or triginta septem *thirty seven*. Unus usually stands first. unus et viginti *twenty one*. In numbers above a hundred the larger come first with or without et.

Thousands are expressed by putting (1) the numeral adverbs bis, ter &c before mille. bis mille or (2) cardinal numbers before milia. duo milia.

Milia is followed by a genitive. duo milia hominum *two thousand men*.

ARABIC NUMERALS	ROMAN NUMERALS	CARDINALS : answering the question Quot? <i>how many?</i>	ORDINALS : answering the question Quotus? <i>which in order of number?</i>	DISTRIBUTIVES : answering the question Quotus? <i>how many times?</i>	NUMERAL ADVERBS : answering the question Quotus? <i>how many times?</i>
1	I	ūnus	m. -us, f. -a, n. -um.	m. -ī, f. -ae, n. -a.	semel, <i>once</i>
2	II	duo	primus (prior), <i>first</i>	singulī, <i>one each</i>	bis, <i>twice</i>
3	III	trēs	secundus (alter), <i>second</i>	binī, <i>two each</i>	ter, <i>three times, &c.</i>
4	IIII or IV	quatuor	tertius, <i>third, &c.</i>	ternī, or trinī, <i>three each, &c.</i>	
5	V	quīnquo	quārtus	quaternī	quater
6	VI	sex	quīntus	quīnī	quīnquies
7	VII	septem	sextus	sexī	sexies
8	VIII	octō	septim⁹	septīnī	septies
9	IX	novem	octāv⁹	octōnī	octies
10	X	decem	nōn⁹	novēnī	novies
11	XI	undecim	decim⁹	dēnī	decies
12	XII	duodecim	undecim⁹	undēnī	undecies
13	XIII	tredecim	duodecim⁹	duodēnī	duodecies
14	XIV	quattuordecim	tredecim⁹	ternī dēnī	terdecies
15	XV	quindecim	quārtus decimus	quaternī dēnī	quattuordecies
16	XVI	sēdecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī	quindecies
17	XVII	septendecim	sextus decimus	sexī dēnī	sēdecies
18	XVIII	{ duodeviginti octodecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī	septēndecies
			duodeviginti⁹	duodēvigēnī	duodevigēties

NUMERALS

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19	XIX	{ 19ndvīginti novendecum	19ndēvīcensims	19ndēvīcēnī	19ndvīcēns
20	XX	vīginti	vīcensims	vīcēnī	vīcēns
21	XXI	19ns et vīginti	19ns et vīcensims	vīcēnī singulī	semel et vīcēns
22	XXII	duo et vīginti	alter et vīcensims	vīcēnī binī	his et vīcēns
30	XXX	trīgintā	trīcensims	trīcēnī	trīcēns
40	XL	quadrīgintā	quadrīgēnsims	quadrīgēnī	quadrīgēns
50	L	quinquagintā	quīnquagēnsims	quīnquagēnī	quīnquagēns
60	LX	sexagintā	sexagēnsims	sexagēnī	sexagēns
70	LXX	septuagintā	septuagēnsims	septuagēnī	septuagēns *
80	LXXX	octogintā	octogēnsims	octogēnī	octogēns
90	XC	noīngintā	noīngēnsims	noīngēnī	noīngēns
100	C	centum	centēnsims	centēnī	centēns
101	CI	centum et 19ns	centēnsims primus	centēnī singulī	centēns semel
200	CC	ducentī, ae, a	ducentēnsims	ducentī	ducentēns
300	CCC	trecentī	trecentēnsims	trecentī	trecentēns
400	CCCC	quadringentī	quadringentēnsims	quadringentī	quadringentēns
500	D	quingentī	quīngentēnsims	quīngentī	quīngentēns
600	DC	secentī	secentēnsims	secentī	secentēns
700	DCC	septingentī	septingentēnsims	septingentī	septingentēns
800	DCCC	octingentī	octingentēnsims	octingentī	octingentēns
900	CCCC	noīngentī	noīngentēnsims	noīngentī	noīngentēns
1,000	CM	mille	millēnsims	millēnī	millēns
2,000	CCM	duo milia	duomillēnsims	duo millia	his milēns

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

- 60 There are the following kinds of Pronoun: (1) Personal, (2) Reflexive, (3) Possessive, (4) Demonstrative, (5) Definitive, (6) Intensive, (7) Relative, (8) Interrogative, (9) Indefinite. *

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns are used only as Substantives; Possessive Pronouns only as Adjectives; the others as Substantives or Adjectives.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

- 61 There are three Persons:

First: The person speaking: *I* or *we*.

Second: The person spoken to: *thou* or *ye* (*you*).

Third: The person or thing spoken of: *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*.

SINGULAR.

	1st Person.	2nd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ego, I.</i>	<i>tū, thou</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mē, me.</i>	<i>tē, thee.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>meī, of me.</i>	<i>tuī, of thee.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mihi, to me.</i>	<i>tibi, to thee.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mē, (from) me.</i>	<i>tē, (from) thee.</i>

PLURAL.

	1st Person.	2nd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>nōs, we.</i>	<i>vōs, ye</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>nōs, us.</i>	<i>vōs, you.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>{ nostrī* }, of us.</i>	<i>{ vestrī* }, of you.</i>
	<i>{ nostrum },</i>	<i>{ vestrum },</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>nōbīs, to us.</i>	<i>vōbīs, to you.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>nōbīs, (from) us.</i>	<i>vōbīs, (from) you.</i>

For the Personal Pronoun of the 3rd Person, *he*, *she*, *it*, the Demonstrative *is*, *ea*, *id*, is used.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (3rd Person).

<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sē</i> or <i>sēsē, himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>suī, of himself, &c.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sibi, to himself, &c.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>sē</i> or <i>sēsē, (from) himself, &c.</i>

* *Nostrī*, *vestrī* are used as *Objective* Genitives: *memor nostrī*, *mindful of us* (175). *Nostrum*, *vestrum* are used as *Partitive* Genitives: *unus nostrum*, *one of us* (173). The oblique cases of *ego* and *tu* serve as reflexives of the First and Second Persons.

PRONOUNS

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POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Adjective only)

SING	1st Person	meus	mei	meum	
	2nd Person	tuus	tua	tuum	t/3
PLUR	1st Person	noster	nostra	nostrum	o ,
	2nd Person	vestri	vestra	vestrum	30 ,

Suus suum *his / ei / its / e / is* is the Possessive of the Reflexive Pronoun

Meus tuus vester are declined like *boni* noster vester like *niger* Meus has Voc Sing *ma c mi* The other Possessives except noster have no Vocative

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DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Is / that or / s / e / it

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	is	ea	id	ii (ei i)	eae	ea
Acc	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
Gen	eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
Dat	ei	ei	ei	eis iis	eis iis	eis iis
Abl	eo	ea	eo	eis iis	eis iis	eis iis

Hic / this (near) or / e / s / e / it

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
Acc	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
Gen	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum
Dat	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
Abl	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

Ille / that (far) or / e / s / e / it

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
Acc	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa
Gen	illius	illius	illius	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
Abl	illo	illa	illo	illis	illis	illis

Iste / that (near) is declined like ille

PRONOUNS

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DEFINITIVE PRONOUN

Idem *sa c*

SINGULAR

	M	F	N
<i>No</i>	idem	eadem	idem
<i>Acc</i>	eundem	eandem	idem
<i>Ge</i>	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
<i>Dat</i>	eidem	eidem	eidem
<i>Abl</i>	eodem	eodem	eodem

PLURAL

	M	F	N
<i>No</i>	idem <i>or</i> eidem	eadem	eadem
<i>Acc</i>	eosdem	easdem	eadem
<i>Ge</i>	eorundem	eorundem	eorundem
<i>Dat</i>		isdem <i>or</i> eisdem	
<i>Abl</i>		isdem <i>or</i> eisdem	

INTENSIVE PRONOUN

Ipse *self*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

	M	F	N	F	N
<i>No</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsae	ipsa
<i>Acc</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsas	ipsa
<i>Ge</i>	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsorum	ipsorum
<i>Dat</i>	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis
<i>Abl</i>	ipso	ipsa	ipso	ipsis	ipsis

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RELATIVE PRONOUN

Qui *to* *that*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>No</i>	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
<i>Acc</i>	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
<i>Ge</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
<i>Dat</i>	cui	cui	cui		quibus <i>or</i> quis	
<i>Abl</i>	quo	qua	quo		quibus <i>or</i> quis	

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INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Quis *who* *what*

	M	F	N		F	N
<i>No</i>	quis	(quis)	quid	<i>Acc</i>	quem	quid
	qui	quae	quod		quam	quod

In all other Cases singular and plural the Interrogative is like the Relative

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INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

Quis, anyone or anything.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	{ quis quī	{ qua quæ	{ quid quod	Acc.	{ quem quem	{ quam quam	{ quid quod

In the other Cases singular and plural the Indefinite is like the Relative, except that *qua* or *quæ* may be used in neut. nom. and acc. plural.

Quis, both Interrogative and Indefinite, and its compounds, are used chiefly as Substantives; *quī* and its compounds chiefly as Adjectives.

Quid and its compounds are used only as Substantives; *quod* and its compounds only as Adjectives.

EXAMPLES:

Is qui venit,	<i>The man who comes.</i>	(qui, relative.)
Quis venit?	<i>Who comes?</i>	(quis, interrogative.)
Qui homo venit?	<i>What man comes?</i>	(qui, interrogative.)
Aliquid amari,	<i>Some bitterness.</i>	
Aliquod verbum,	<i>Some word.</i>	

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COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
quicumque,	quæcumque,	quodcumque,	{ whosoever or whatsoever.
quisquis,	quisquis,	quidquid or quicquid,	
quidam,	quædam,	quiddam (quoddam),	{ a certain per- son or thing.
aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid,	{ someone or something.
aliqui,	aliquæ,	aliquid,	
quisquam,	—	quidquam or quicquam,	{ anyone at all.
quisque,	quæque,	quidque (quodque),	{ each one severally.
uterque,	utræque,	utrumque,	
			each of two.

Quisquam is used as a Substantive, sing. only, chiefly in negative sentences; *haud quisquam*, *not anyone*; the Adjective which corresponds to it is *ullus*.

- 69 The following Pronominal Adjectives form the Gen Sing in *ius* or *ius* and the Dat Sing in *i ullus any* nullus *one* solus *sole* totus *whole* alius *other another* alter *one of two the other* uter, *which of two* neuter, *neither*

Ūllus nullus solus totus are declined like unus (58)

Nullius Gen Sing and nullo Abl Sing of nullus are used for the Gen and Abl Sing of nemo *nobody* (41)

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>Nom</i>	alius	alia	aliud	alii	aliae	alia
<i>Acc</i>	alium	aliam	aliud	alios	alias	alia
<i>Gen</i>	alius	alius	alius	aliorum	aliarum	aliorum
<i>Dat</i>	alii	alii	ali	aliis	aliis	aliis
<i>Abl</i>	alio	alia	alio	aliis	aliis	aliis

Note—In place of the Gen Sing of alius the Gen Sing of alter or the adjective alienus is used to avoid confusion with the Nom Sing

	SINGULAR		
	M	F	N
<i>Nom</i>	alter	altera	alterum
<i>Acc</i>	alterum	alteram	alterum
<i>Gen</i>	alterius (or often alterius)	alterius	alterius
<i>Dat</i>	alteri	alteri	alteri
<i>Abl</i>	altero	altera	altero

	PLURAL		
	M	F	N
<i>Nom</i>	alteri	alterae	altera
<i>Acc</i>	alteros	alteras	altera
<i>Gen</i>	alterorum	alterarum	alterorum
<i>Dat</i>	alteris	alteris	alteris
<i>Abl</i>	alteris	alteris	alteris

Like alter but without e before r in all cases except the Nom Sing Masculine are declined—

uter ultra utrum *which (of two)* neuter neutra neutrum
neither These are seldom used in the plural

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VERBS.

The Verb has

The Three Persons—First, Second, Third
The Two Numbers—Singular and Plural

Six Tenses

(1) Present, (2) Future Simple, (3) Past
Imperfect, (4) Perfect, (5) Future
Perfect, (6) Pluperfect

Three Moods

(1) Indicative, (2) Imperative, (3) Sub
junctive

The Verb
Finite

The Infinitives (Verbal Substantives)

Three Participles (Verbal Adjectives)

The Gerund and Gerundive (Verbal Substan
tive and Adjective)

Two Supines (Verbal Substantives)

The Verb
Infinite

Two Voices :

(1) Active, (2) Passive

The Verb Finite is so called because it is limited by
Mood and Persons, while the Verb Infinite is not so limited

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PERSON AND NUMBER

The inflexion of a verb according to Person and Number is effected by adding personal suffixes

su m	<i>I am</i>	am o	<i>I lose</i>	su mus	<i>we are</i>
es	(for es s)	<i>thou art</i>		es tis	<i>ye are</i>
es t	<i>he (she, it) is</i>			su nt	<i>they are</i>

The Imperative Mood has only the Second and Third Persons Singular and Plural not the First

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TENSES

The six tenses of the Indicative represent an action or state as being (1) Present Future or Past (2) Incomplete or Complete (3) Momentary or Continuous

In English by means of auxiliary Verbs such differences can be more accurately expressed than in Latin some tenses in Latin correspond to two tenses in English of which one is momentary the other continuous Thus *rogo I ask* has the following tenses in the Indicative

Present	{ Present	<i>incomplete</i>	rogo	{ <i>I ask</i>
	{ Perfect	<i>complete</i>	rogavi	{ <i>I have asked</i>
Future	{ Fut Simple	<i>incomplete</i>	rogabo	{ <i>I shall ask</i>
	{ Fut Perf	<i>complete</i>	rogavero	{ <i>I shall have asked</i>
Past	{ Perfect	<i>incomplete</i>	rogavi	{ <i>I asked</i>
	{ Imperfect		rogabam	{ <i>I was asking</i>
	{ Pluperf	<i>complete</i>	rogaveram	{ <i>I had asked</i>

The Present the Future Simple and the Future Perfect are called **Primary Tenses**

The Imperfect and the Pluperfect are called **Historic Tenses**

The Perfect in the sense of *I have asked* is **Primary** in the sense of *I asked* it is **Historic**

MOOD

Moods are groups of verb-forms which (either by themselves or in relation to a particular context) represent the verbal activity (or state) as being real, willed desired, hypothetical &c

The Indicative mood makes a statement or enquiry about a fact, or about something which will be a fact in the future

The Imperative mood expresses the will of a speaker as a command, request, or entreaty

The Subjunctive mood * represents a verbal activity as willed, desired, conditional, or prospective

istam nē reliqueris, do not leave her / di prohibeant may the gods forbid

THE VERB INFINITIVE

The Infinitive is a Verb Noun expressing a verbal activity in general, without limit of person or number *amare to love, amīvisse, to have loved, amari, to be loved*

The Gerund is a Verbal Noun, active in meaning It has no plural *amandum, the loving*

The Gerundive is a Participle or Verbal Adjective passive in meaning *amandus (a um) fit to be loved*

The Supines are Cases of a Verbal Noun *amatum in order to love, amātu, for or in loving*

The Participles have partly the properties of Verbs and partly those of Adjectives, there are three besides the Gerundive

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Act Pres | amāns, | loving (declined like ingenus) |
| (b) Act Fut | amāturus, | about to love } (declined like bonus) |
| (c) Pass Perf | amātus, | loved |

* In the Paradigms the tenses of the Subjunctive are given without any Latin translation because their meaning varies so much according to context that any one rendering is misleading

VERBS

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VOICE.

The Active Voice expresses what the Subject of a Verb is or does: *sum, I am; valeō, I am well; amō, I love; regō, I rule.*

The Passive Voice expresses (a) what is done to the Subject of the Verb: *amor, I am loved; regor, I am ruled; (b) the verbal activity regarded impersonally: itur, one goes.*

76 Deponent Verbs are Verbs which have (a) indic., subj. and imper. moods passive in form but active in meaning; (b) pres. and fut. participles, fut. infin., supine, and gerund active in form and meaning; (c) gerundive passive in form and meaning; (d) past part. passive in form but generally active in meaning.

77 Verbs in the Active Voice and Deponent Verbs are:
(a) Transitive, having a direct object:
amō eum, I love him; hortor vōs, I exhort you.

(b) Intransitive, not having a direct object:
stō, I stand; loquor, I speak.

Only Transitive Verbs have the full Passive Voice.

THE CONJUGATIONS.

78 A Conjugation is a grouping of verb-forms. The four regular conjugations are distinguished by the final sound of the Present Stem, which is most clearly seen before the suffix -re (or -are) of the Present Infinitive Active:

CONJUGATION.	STEM ENDING.	PRES. INFIN. ACT.
First	-ā	-āre
Second	-ē	-ēre
Third	consonant (or -u)	-ere
Fourth	-ī	-īre

Deponent Verbs are also divided into four Conjugations with the same Stem endings.

79 The following forms (called Principal Parts) must be known in order to give the full Conjugation

1 Stem s. E Stems Consonant I Stems.
and U Stems

Active Voice

1 Pers Pres Indic	amio	moneo	rego	audio
Infin Pres	amire	monere	regere	audire
Perfect	maui	monui	rexi	audivi
Supine in um	amatum	monitum	rectum	auditum

Passive Voice (and Deponent Verbs)

1 Pers Pres Indic	amior	moneor	regor	audior
Infin Pres	amari	moneri	regi	audiri
Partic Perf	amatus	monitus	rectus	auditus
Gerundive	amandus	monendus	regendus	audiendus

Alongside of Perfects in *ivi* and derived forms we sometimes find shorter forms *audi* *beside* *audivi* *audierunt*
beside *audiverunt* *audisti* *beside* *audivistis*

Alongside of Perfects in *avi* *evi* *ovi* and derived forms we sometimes find shorter forms in which *vi* *ve* or *ye* do not appear *amati* *beside* *amavisti* *nostri* *beside* *novisti*
noram *beside* *noveram* *delerunt* *beside* *deleverunt*

For *erunt* (3rd pers pl Perf Act) *ere* was often used
amavere *implevere* *audivere*

The 2nd pers sing in the Passive ends in *ris* or *re*
amabaris *amabare* Cicero prefers *ris* in the Pres Indic

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

The Act Fut Participle with the auxiliary verb *sum* forms an Active Periphrastic Conjugation

amaturus (a) *sum* (eram &c) *I a i (was) about to love*

The Gerundive with the auxiliary verb *sum* forms a Passive Periphrastic Conjugation

amandus (a) *sum* (eram &c) *I a i (was) fit to be loved*

VERBS

* The Verb Sum, I am

TENSE	INDICATIVE	
	Form	Meaning
Present	am	I am
	are	thou art
	is	he is
	are	we are
	are	ye are
Future Simple	am	I shall be
	are	thou wilt be
	is	he will be
	are	we shall be
	are	ye will be
Imperfect	was	I was
	were	thou wast
	was	he was
	were	we were
	were	ye were
Past	had	I had been or I was
	had	thou hadst been or thou wast
	had	he had been or he was
	had	we had been or we were
	had	ye had been or ye were
Future Perfect	shall	I shall have been
	shall	thou shalt have been
	shall	he shall have been
	shall	we shall have been
	shall	ye shall have been
Pluperfect	had	I had had
	had	thou hadst had
	had	he had had
	had	we had had
	had	ye had had

* It is necessary first to conjugate the Irregular Verb of Being, sum, of other Verbs.
 This verb is formed from two roots: *es-*, to be, and *fu-*, to be or to become - *es, are, am.*

(sum, fuī, esse, futūrus)

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
sim sis sit simus sitis sint	es, esto, <i>be thou</i> esto, <i>let him be</i> este estote, <i>be ye</i> sunt, <i>let them be</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives</p> Present <i>esse, to be</i> Perfect <i>fuisse, to have been</i> Future { <i>futurus esse</i> } <i>to be about to be</i> <i>fore</i>
essem esses esset essemus essetis essent	<p style="text-align: center;">Participles</p> Present (<i>none</i>) Future <i>futurus, about to be</i> Gerunds and Supines (<i>none</i>)
fuerim fueris fuerit fuerimus fueritis fuerint	<p><i>Note 1</i>—In the Pres Subj the forms <i>siem, siēs, siet, sient, and fuam, fuās, fuat, fuant</i> sometimes occur. In the Imperf Subj the forms <i>forem, forēs, foret, forent</i> are frequent.</p>
	<p><i>Note 2</i>—Some compounds of <i>Sum</i> have a Pres Participle <i>absēns, praesēns</i>.</p>
fussem fuses fuisset fuissēmus fuissētis fuissent	<p><i>Note 3</i>—Like <i>Sum</i> are conjugated its compounds <i>adsum, am absent, adsum, am present, desum, am want, ing, insum, am in or among, intersum, am among, obsum, under, praesum, am set over, prōsum, am of use, subsum, am under, supersum, survive</i>. In <i>prōsum</i> <i>d</i> appears between <i>ū</i> and <i>e</i> <i>prōdest</i>.</p>

I am, esse, to be, because it is used as an auxiliary in the conjugation *become* *es* sometimes appears as *s* (*e.g.* *sum*), and between vowels

VERBS

FIRST CONJUGATION
ACTIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE	
Present.	amō, amās, amat, amāmus, amātis, amant,	<i>I love or am loving. thou lovest or art loving. he loves or is loving. we love or are loving. ye love or are loving. they love or are loving.</i>
Future Simple.	amābō, amābis, amābit, amābimus, amābitis, amābunt,	<i>I shall love. thou wilt love. he will love. we shall love. ye will love. they will love.</i>
Imperfect.	amābam, amābās, amābat, amābāmus, amābātis, amābant,	<i>I was loving or I loved. thou wast loving or thou lovedst. he was loving or he loved. we were loving or we loved. ye were loving or ye loved. they were loving or they loved.</i>
Perfect.	amāvi, amāvistī, amāvit, amāvimus, amāvistis, amāverunt,	<i>I have loved or I loved. thou hast loved or thou lovedst. he has loved or he loved. we have loved or we loved. ye have loved or ye loved. they have loved or they loved.</i>
Future Perfect.	amāverō, amāveris, amāverit, amāverimus, amāveritis, amāverint,	<i>I shall have loved. thou wilt have loved. he will have loved. we shall have loved. ye will have loved. they will have loved.</i>
Pluperfect.	amāveram, amāverās, amāverat, amāverāmus, amāverātis, amāverant,	<i>I had loved. thou hadst loved. he had loved. we had loved. ye had loved. they had loved.</i>

Ā-STEMS
VOICE

VERBS

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SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
amem amas amet amamus amatis ament	am am to love / I o t am to let / I n t love am te am tōte love 3e amanto let / I c t love
am rem am ris amuret amuramus am ratis am rent	THE VERB INFINITE
amaverim amaveris amāverit amāverimus amāveritis amāverint	Infinitives
amāvissom amāvissis amāvisset amāvissimus amāvissitis amāvissent	Present am re to love Perfect amavisse to have loved Future amaturus esse to be about to love
	Gerund
	amandum / I e lov n g
	Supines
	amātum in order to love amatū in or for lov n g
	Participles
	Pres amans lov n g Fut amaturus about to love

VERBS

SECOND CONJUGATION
ACTIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p>monēō, monēs, monet, monēmus, monētis, monent,</p> <p><i>I advise or am advising. thou adviseest or art advising. he advises or is advising. we advise or are advising. ye advise or are advising. they advise or are advising.</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>monēbō, monēbis, monēbit, monēbimus, monēbitis, monēbunt,</p> <p><i>I shall advise. thou wilt advise. he will advise. we shall advise. ye will advise. they will advise.</i></p>
Imperfect.	<p>monēbam, monēbās, monēbat, monēbāmus, monēbātis, monēbant,</p> <p><i>I was advising or I advised. thou wast advising or thou advisedst. he was advising or he advised. we were advising or we advised. ye were advising or ye advised. they were advising or they advised.</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>monui, monuisti, monuit, monuimus, monuistis, monuerunt,</p> <p><i>I have advised or I advised. thou hast advised or thou advisedst. he has advised or he advised. we have advised or we advised. ye have advised or ye advised. they have advised or they advised.</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>monuerō, monueris, monuerit, monuerimus, monueritis, monuerint,</p> <p><i>I shall have advised. thou wilt have advised. he will have advised. we shall have advised. ye will have advised. they will have advised.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	<p>monueram, monuerās, monuerat, monuerāmus, monuerātis, monuerant,</p> <p><i>I had advised. thou hadst advised. he had advised. we had advised. ye had advised. they had advised.</i></p>

Ē-STEMS

VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
moneam moneas moneat moneamus moneatis moneant	mone moneto <i>advise thou</i> moneto <i>let him advise</i> moneto monetote <i>advise ye</i> moneto <i>let them advise</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives</p> <p>Present <i>monere to advise</i></p> <p>Perfect <i>monuisse to have advised</i></p> <p>Future <i>moniturus esse to be about to advise</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gerund</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>monendum the advising</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supines</p> <p><i>monitum in order to advise</i></p> <p><i>monitum in or for advising</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Participles</p> <p>Pres <i>monens advising</i></p> <p>Fut <i>moniturus about to advise</i></p>
monerem moneres moneret moneremus moneretis monerent	
monuerim monueris monuerit monuerimus monueritis monuerint	
monuissem monuisses monuisset monuissemus monuissetis monuissent	

THIRD CONJUGATION
ACTIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	regō, <i>I rule or am ruling.</i> regis, <i>thou rulest or art ruling.</i> regit, <i>he rules or is ruling.</i> regimus, <i>we rule or are ruling.</i> regitis, <i>ye rule or are ruling.</i> regunt, <i>they rule or are ruling.</i>
Future Simple.	regam, <i>I shall rule.</i> regēs, <i>thou wilt rule.</i> reget, <i>he will rule.</i> regēmus, <i>we shall rule.</i> regētis, <i>ye will rule.</i> regent, <i>they will rule.</i>
Imperfect.	regēbam, <i>I was ruling or I ruled.</i> regēbās, <i>thou wast ruling or thou ruledst.</i> regēbat, <i>he was ruling or he ruled.</i> regēbāmus, <i>we were ruling or we ruled.</i> regēbātis, <i>ye were ruling or ye ruled.</i> regēbant, <i>they were ruling or they ruled.</i>
Perfect.	rēxi, <i>I have ruled or I ruled.</i> rēxisti, <i>thou hast ruled or thou ruledst.</i> rēxit, <i>he has ruled or he ruled.</i> rēximus, <i>we have ruled or we ruled.</i> rēxistis, <i>ye have ruled or ye ruled.</i> rēxērunt, <i>they have ruled or they ruled.</i>
Future Perfect.	rēxerō, <i>I shall have ruled.</i> rēxeris, <i>thou wilt have ruled.</i> rēxerit, <i>he will have ruled.</i> rēxerimus, <i>we shall have ruled.</i> rēxeritis, <i>ye will have ruled.</i> rēxerint, <i>they will have ruled.</i>
Pluperfect.	rēxeram, <i>I had ruled.</i> rēxerās, <i>thou hadst ruled.</i> rēxerat, <i>he had ruled.</i> rēxerāmus, <i>we had ruled.</i> rēxerātis, <i>ye had ruled.</i> rēxerant, <i>they had ruled.</i>

Faciō, dicō, dūcō, and the compounds of dūcō, in the 2nd person

CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS
VOICE.

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
regam regās regat regāmus regātis regant	<p>rege, regitō, <i>rule thou</i> regitō, <i>let him rule</i></p> <p>regite, regitote, <i>rule ye</i> reguntō, <i>let them rule</i></p>
regerem rogerēs regeret regerēmus regerētis regerent	<p>THE VERB INFINITIVE</p> <p>Infinitives</p> <p>Present regere, <i>to rule</i> Perfect rēxisse, <i>to have ruled</i> Future rēctūrus esse, <i>to be about to rule</i></p> <p>Gerund regendum <i>the ruling</i></p> <p>Supine rēctum, <i>in order to rule</i> rectū, <i>in or for ruling</i></p> <p>Participles</p> <p>Present regēs <i>ruling</i> Future rēctūrus, <i>about to rule</i></p>
rēxerim rēxeris rēxerit rēxerimus rēxeritis rēxerint	
rēxissem rēxisseis rēxisset rēxissemus rēxissetis rēxisissent	

of the Pres Imperative make fac, dic, duc, &c

FOURTH CONJUGATION

ACTIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p> <i>audio,</i> <i>audis,</i> <i>audit,</i> <i>audimus,</i> <i>auditis,</i> <i>audiunt,</i> </p> <p> <i>I hear or am hearing.</i> <i>thou hearest or art hearing.</i> <i>he hears or is hearing.</i> <i>we hear or are hearing.</i> <i>ye hear or are hearing.</i> <i>they hear or are hearing.</i> </p>
Future Simple.	<p> <i>audiam,</i> <i>audies,</i> <i>audiet,</i> <i>audiemus,</i> <i>audietis,</i> <i>audient,</i> </p> <p> <i>I shall hear.</i> <i>thou wilt hear.</i> <i>he will hear.</i> <i>we shall hear.</i> <i>ye will hear.</i> <i>they will hear.</i> </p>
Imperfect.	<p> <i>audiebam,</i> <i>audiebas,</i> <i>audiebat,</i> <i>audiebamus,</i> <i>audiebatis,</i> <i>audiebant,</i> </p> <p> <i>I was hearing or I heard.</i> <i>thou wast hearing or heardest.</i> <i>he was hearing or he heard.</i> <i>we were hearing or we heard.</i> <i>ye were hearing or ye heard.</i> <i>they were hearing or they heard.</i> </p>
Perfect.	<p> <i>audivi,</i> <i>audivisti,</i> <i>audivit,</i> <i>audivimus,</i> <i>audivistis,</i> <i>audiverunt,</i> </p> <p> <i>I have heard or I heard.</i> <i>thou hast heard or thou heardest.</i> <i>he has heard or he heard.</i> <i>we have heard or we heard.</i> <i>ye have heard or ye heard.</i> <i>they have heard or they heard.</i> </p>
Future Perfect.	<p> <i>audiverō,</i> <i>audiveris,</i> <i>audiverit,</i> <i>audiverimus,</i> <i>audiveritis,</i> <i>audiverint,</i> </p> <p> <i>I shall have heard.</i> <i>thou wilt have heard.</i> <i>he will have heard.</i> <i>we shall have heard.</i> <i>ye will have heard.</i> <i>they will have heard.</i> </p>
Pluperfect.	<p> <i>audiveram,</i> <i>audiverās,</i> <i>audiverat,</i> <i>audiverāmus,</i> <i>audiverātis,</i> <i>audiverant,</i> </p> <p> <i>I had heard.</i> <i>thou hadst heard.</i> <i>he had heard.</i> <i>we had heard.</i> <i>ye had heard.</i> <i>they had heard.</i> </p>

I- STEMS.
VOICE.

VERBS

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SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
audiam audis audiat audiamus audistis audiant	audi, audito, <i>hear thou.</i> audito, <i>let him hear.</i> audite, audistis, <i>hear ye.</i> audiant, <i>let them hear.</i>
audirem audirer audiret audiremus audiretis audirent	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present audire, <i>to hear.</i> Perfect audivisse, <i>to have heard.</i> Futuro auditurus esse, <i>to be about to hear.</i>
audiverim audiveris audiverit audiverimus audiveritis audiverint	<p style="text-align: center;">Gerund.</p> audiendum, <i>the hearing.</i>
audivissem audivisset audivisset audivissemus audivissetis audivissent	<p style="text-align: center;">Supines.</p> auditum, <i>in order to hear.</i> auditu, <i>in or for hearing.</i> <p style="text-align: center;">Participles.</p> Present audiens, <i>hearing.</i> Futuro auditurus, <i>about to hear.</i>

FIRST CONJUGATION
PASSIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	amor, amāris, amātur, amāmur, amāmini, amantur,	<i>I am or I am being loved. thou art or thou art being loved. he is or he is being loved. we are or we are being loved. ye are or ye are being loved. they are or they are being loved.</i>
Future Simple.	amābor, amāberis (-re), amābitur, amābimur, amābimini, amābuntur,	<i>I shall be loved. thou wilt be loved. he will be loved. we shall be loved. ye will be loved. they will be loved.</i>
Imperfect.	amābar, amābāris (-re), amābātur, amābāmur, amābāmini, amābantur,	<i>I was being or I was loved. thou wast being or thou wast loved. he was being or he was loved. we were being or we were loved. ye were being or ye were loved. they were being or they were loved.</i>
Perfect.	amātus sum, amātus es, amātus est, amāti sumus, amāti estis, amāti sunt,	<i>I have been or I was loved. thou hast been or thou wast loved. he has been or he was loved. we have been or we were loved. ye have been or ye were loved. they have been or they were loved.</i>
Future Perfect.	amātus erō, amātus eris, amātus erit, amāti erimus, amāti eritis, amāti erunt,	<i>I shall have been loved. thou wilt have been loved. he will have been loved. we shall have been loved. ye will have been loved. they will have been loved.</i>
Pluperfect.	amātus eram, amātus erās, amātus erat, amāti erāmus, amāti erātis, amāti erant,	<i>I had been loved. thou hadst been loved. he had been loved. we had been loved. ye had been loved. they had been loved.</i>

A-STEMS

VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
amē amēre (-re) amētur amēmur amēmini amēntur	amēre, amētor, <i>let us to ed</i> amētor, <i>let him to ed</i>
	amēmini, <i>let ye to ed</i> amēntor, <i>let them to ed</i>
amēre amēre (-re) amēretur amēre mur amēremini amēre tur	THE VERB INFINITIVE
amētus am amētus es amētus est amētus sumus amētus sitis amētus sint	Infinitives
	Present amēre, <i>to be to ed</i> Perfect amētus esse, <i>to have been to ed</i> Future amētum iri (225)
	Participle
	Perfect amētus, <i>to ed, or having been to ed</i>
amētus essem amētus esset amētus esset amētus essemus amētus essetis amētus essent	Gerundive
	amēndus, <i>fit to be to ed</i>

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p> <i>moneor,</i> <i>I am or I am being advised.</i> <i>monēris,</i> <i>thou art or thou art being advised.</i> <i>monētur,</i> <i>he is or he is being advised.</i> <i>monēmur,</i> <i>we are or we are being advised.</i> <i>monēmini,</i> <i>ye are or ye are being advised.</i> <i>monentur,</i> <i>they are or they are being advised.</i> </p>
Future Simple.	<p> <i>monēbor,</i> <i>I shall be advised.</i> <i>monēberis (-re),</i> <i>thou wilt be advised.</i> <i>monēbitur,</i> <i>he will be advised.</i> <i>monēbimur,</i> <i>we shall be advised.</i> <i>monēbimini,</i> <i>ye shall be advised.</i> <i>monēbuntur,</i> <i>they will be advised.</i> </p>
Imperf.	<p> <i>monēbar,</i> <i>I was being or I was advised.</i> <i>monēbāris (-re),</i> <i>thou wast being or thou wast advised.</i> <i>monēbātur,</i> <i>he was being or he was advised.</i> <i>monēbāmur,</i> <i>we were being or we were advised.</i> <i>monēbāmini,</i> <i>ye were being or ye were advised.</i> <i>monēbantur,</i> <i>they were being or they were advised.</i> </p>
Perfect.	<p> <i>monitus sum,</i> <i>I have been or I was advised.</i> <i>monitus es,</i> <i>thou hast been or thou wast advised.</i> <i>monitus est,</i> <i>he has been or he was advised.</i> <i>moniti sumus,</i> <i>we have been or we were advised.</i> <i>moniti estis,</i> <i>ye have been or ye were advised.</i> <i>moniti sunt,</i> <i>they have been or they were advised.</i> </p>
Future Perfect.	<p> <i>monitus erō,</i> <i>I shall have been advised.</i> <i>monitus eris,</i> <i>thou wilt have been advised.</i> <i>monitus erit,</i> <i>he will have been advised.</i> <i>moniti erimus,</i> <i>we shall have been advised.</i> <i>moniti eritis,</i> <i>ye will have been advised.</i> <i>moniti erunt,</i> <i>they will have been advised.</i> </p>
Pluperf.	<p> <i>monitus eram,</i> <i>I had been advised.</i> <i>monitus erās,</i> <i>thou hadst been advised.</i> <i>monitus erat,</i> <i>he had been advised.</i> <i>moniti erāmus,</i> <i>we had been advised.</i> <i>moniti erātis,</i> <i>ye had been advised.</i> <i>moniti erant,</i> <i>they had been advised.</i> </p>

SUBJECTIVE	IMPERATIVE
monear monearis (re) moneatur moneamur moneamini moneantur	mone moneator be tho: ad used monētor, let / in be ad used monēmini le je ad used monentor, let them le ad used
monērer monēris (-re) monēritur monērimur monērimini monērentur	<p data-bbox="507 742 725 785">THE VERB INFINITE</p> <p data-bbox="559 792 673 828">Infinitives</p> <p data-bbox="372 828 828 935"> Present monēri to le ad used Perfect monitus esse to /a e been ad used Future monitum iri (225) </p> <p data-bbox="549 985 652 1021">Participle</p> <p data-bbox="362 1013 849 1078"> Perfect monitus ad used or ha usq been ad used </p> <p data-bbox="528 1128 642 1163">Gerundive</p> <p data-bbox="466 1163 745 1206">monendus fit to be ad used</p>
monitus sum monitus es monitus est moniti sumus moniti estis moniti sunt	
monitus essem monitus essets monitus esset moniti essemus moniti essetis moniti essent	

THIRD CONJUGATION

PASSIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	regor, regeris, regitur, regimur, regimini, reguntur,	<i>I am or I am being ruled. thou art or thou art being ruled. he is or he is being ruled. we are or we are being ruled. ye are or ye are being ruled. they are or they are being ruled.</i>
Future Simple.	regar, regeris (-re), regetur, regemur, regimini, regentur,	<i>I shall be ruled. thou wilt be ruled. he will be ruled. we shall be ruled. ye will be ruled. they will be ruled.</i>
Imperfect.	regēbar, regēbāris (-re), regēbātur, regēbāmur, regēbāmini, regēbantur,	<i>I was being or I was ruled. thou wast being or thou wast ruled. he was being or he was ruled. we were being or we were ruled. ye were being or ye were ruled. they were being or they were ruled.</i>
Perfect.	rēctus sum, rēctus es, rēctus est, rēcti sumus, rēcti estis, rēcti sunt,	<i>I have been or I was ruled. thou hast been or thou wast ruled. he has been or he was ruled. we have been or we were ruled. ye have been or ye were ruled. they have been or they were ruled.</i>
Future Perfect.	rēctus erō, rēctus eris, rēctus erit, rēcti erimus, rēcti eritis, rēcti erunt,	<i>I shall have been ruled. thou wilt have been ruled. he will have been ruled. we shall have been ruled. ye will have been ruled. they will have been ruled.</i>
Pluperfect.	rēctus eram, rēctus erās, rēctus erat, rēcti erāmus, rēcti erātis, rēcti erant.	<i>I had been ruled. thou hadst been ruled. he had been ruled. we had been ruled. ye had been ruled. they had been ruled.</i>

CONSONANT (AND U) STEMS
VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
regar reg ^r is (re) reg ^r tur reg ^r imur reg ^r imini reg ^r untur	regere, re ^r ator, <i>let him be ruled</i> regitor, <i>let him be ruled</i> regimini, <i>let ye be ruled</i> reguntor, <i>let them be ruled</i>
regere ^r reger ^r is (-re) reger ^r tur reger ^r imur reger ^r imini regere ^r untur	<p>THE VERB IN FINITE</p> <p>Infinitives</p> <p>Present reg^ri, <i>to be ruled</i></p> <p>Perfect rēctus esse, <i>to have been ruled</i></p> <p>Future rēctum iri (225).</p> <p>Participle</p> <p>Perfect rēctus, <i>ruled, or having been ruled</i></p> <p>Gerundive</p> <p>regendus, <i>fit to be ruled</i></p>
rēctus sum rēctus es rēctus est rēcti sumus rēcti estis rēcti sunt	
rēctus essem rēctus esset rēctus esset rēcti essemus rēcti essetis rēcti essent	

FOURTH CONJUGATION
PASSIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	audior, audiris, auditur, audimur, audimini, audiuntur,	<i>I am or I am being heard. thou art or thou art being heard. he is or he is being heard. we are or we are being heard. ye are or ye are being heard. they are or they are being heard.</i>
Future Simple.	audiar, audieris (-re), audietur, audiemur, audiemini, audientur,	<i>I shall be heard. thou wilt be heard. he will be heard. we shall be heard. ye will be heard. they will be heard.</i>
Imperf.	audiebar, audiebaris (-re), audiebatur, audiebamur, audiebamini, audiebantur,	<i>I was being or I was heard. thou wast being or thou wast heard. he was being or he was heard. we were being or we were heard. ye were being or ye were heard. they were being or they were heard.</i>
Perfect.	auditus sum, auditus es, auditus est, auditi sumus, auditi estis, auditi sunt,	<i>I have been or I was heard. thou hast been or thou wast heard. he has been or he was heard. we have been or we were heard. ye have been or ye were heard. they have been or they were heard.</i>
Future Perfect.	auditus ero, auditus eris, auditus erit, auditi erimus, auditi eritis, auditi erant,	<i>I shall have been heard. thou wilt have been heard. he will have been heard. we shall have been heard. ye will have been heard. they will have been heard.</i>
Pluperf.	auditus eram, auditus eras, auditus erat, auditi eramus, auditi eratis, auditi erant,	<i>I had been heard. thou hadst been heard. he had been heard. we had been heard. ye had been heard. they had been heard.</i>

I. STEMS

VOICE

SUBJECTIVE	IMPERATIVE
audire audi' (ro) audi'ur audi'mur audi'mini audi'entur	audire auditor, <i>l'ho / heard</i> audi'or, <i>l' / m / heard</i> audimini <i>l' / heard</i> audiuntor <i>l' / m / heard</i>
audire audi' (re) audi'tur audi'mur audi'mini audi'entur	THE VERB INFINITIVE
audire audi' (re) audi'tur audi'mur audi'mini audi'entur	Infinitive Present audi' <i>to / heard</i> Perfect audire <i>to / heard</i> Future audire (225)
audire audi' (re) audi'tur audi'mur audi'mini audi'entur	Participle Perfect audire <i>to / heard</i> or <i>to / heard</i>
audire audi' (re) audi'tur audi'mur audi'mini audi'entur	Gerundive audiendus <i>to be heard</i>

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	ŭtor, ŭteris, ŭtitur, ŭtimur, ŭtimini, ŭtantur,	<i>I use.</i> <i>thou usest.</i> <i>he uses.</i> <i>we use.</i> <i>ye use.</i> <i>they use.</i>
Future Simple.	ŭtar, ŭtēris (-re), ŭtētur, ŭtēmur, ŭtēmini, ŭtentur,	<i>I shall use.</i> <i>thou wilt use.</i> <i>he will use.</i> <i>we shall use.</i> <i>ye will use.</i> <i>they will use.</i>
Imperfect.	ŭtēbar, ŭtēbāris (-re), ŭtēbātur, ŭtēbāmur, ŭtēbāmini, ŭtēbantur,	<i>I was using or I used.</i> <i>thou wast using or thou didst use.</i> <i>he was using or he used.</i> <i>we were using or we used.</i> <i>ye were using or ye used.</i> <i>they were using or they used.</i>
Perfect.	ŭsus sum, ŭsus es, ŭsus est, ŭsī sumus, ŭsī estis, ŭsī sunt,	<i>I have used or I used.</i> <i>thou hast used or thou didst use.</i> <i>he has used or he used.</i> <i>we have used or we used.</i> <i>ye have used or ye used.</i> <i>they have used or they used.</i>
Future Perfect.	ŭsus erō, ŭsus eris, ŭsus erit, ŭsī erimus, ŭsī eritis, ŭsī erunt,	<i>I shall have used.</i> <i>thou wilt have used.</i> <i>he will have used.</i> <i>we shall have used.</i> <i>ye will have used.</i> <i>they will have used.</i>
Pluperfect.	ŭsus eram, ŭsus erās, ŭsus erat, ŭsī erāmus, ŭsī erātis, ŭsī erant,	<i>I had used.</i> <i>thou hadst used.</i> <i>he had used.</i> <i>we had used.</i> <i>ye had used.</i> <i>they had used.</i>

VERB

(THIRD CONJUGATION).

SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
<p>utur utiris (-re) utitur utimur utimini utantur</p>	<p>utere, utitor, <i>use thou.</i> utitor, <i>let him use</i> utimini, <i>use ye</i> utantur, <i>let them use</i></p>
<p>uterer utereris (-re) uteretur uteremur uteremini uterentur</p>	<p>THE VERB INFINITIVE Infinitives Present uti, <i>to use</i> Perfect usus esse, <i>to have used</i> Future uturus esse, <i>to be about to use</i></p>
<p>utens eum utens esse utens sit utens simus utens sitis utens sint</p>	<p>Gerund utendum, <i>using.</i></p>
<p></p>	<p>Supines utum, <i>to use.</i> utum, <i>in or for using.</i></p>
<p>utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum</p>	<p>Participles Present utens, <i>using</i> Future uturus, <i>about to use</i> Perfect usus, <i>having used</i></p>
<p>utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum utens eorum</p>	<p>Gerundive utendus, <i>fit to be used</i></p>

91 Many Perfect Participles of Deponent Verbs are used passively as well as actively ; as *cōfessus* from *cōfiteor*, *confess* ; *imitātus* from *imitor*, *imitate* ; *meritus* from *mereor*, *deserve* ; *pollicitus* from *polliceor*, *promise*.

92 Some Verbs have a Present of Active form but a Perfect of Passive form : they are called Semi-deponents :

<i>audeō</i> , dare	<i>ausus</i> sum.	<i>gaudeō</i> , rejoice	<i>gāvīsus</i> sum.
<i>soleō</i> , am wont	<i>solitus</i> sum.	<i>fidō</i> , trust	<i>fīsus</i> sum.

93 Some Verbs have an Active form with Passive meaning ; they are called Quasi-Passive :

<i>exsulō</i> , am banished.	<i>liceō</i> , am put up for sale.
<i>vāpulō</i> , am beaten.	<i>vēneō</i> , am on sale.
<i>fiō</i> , am made.	

94 Some Verbs have Perfect Participles with Active meaning like the Deponent Verbs :

<i>adolēscō</i> , grow	<i>adolēvī</i> , I grew	<i>adultus</i> , having grown up.
<i>cēnō</i> , sup.	<i>cēnāvī</i> , I supped.	<i>cēnātus</i> , having supped.
<i>iūrō</i> , swear.	<i>iūrāvī</i> , I swore.	<i>iūrātus</i> , having sworn.
<i>pōtō</i> , drink.	<i>pōtāvī</i> , I drank.	<i>pōtus</i> , having drunk.
<i>prandeō</i> , dine.	<i>prandī</i> , I dined.	<i>prānsus</i> , having dined.

95 Inceptive Verbs, with Present Indic. in -scō (Third Conjugation), express beginning of action, and are derived from Verb Stems or from Nouns :

<i>pallēscō</i> , turn pale,	from <i>palleō</i> .
<i>nigrēscō</i> , turn black,	from <i>niger</i> .

96 Frequentative Verbs (First Conj.) express repeated or intenser action. They are formed from Supine Stems and end in -tō or -sō.

rogītō, ask repeatedly (*rogō*) ; *cursō*, run about (*currō*).

97 Desiderative Verbs (Fourth Conj.) express desire of action. They are formed from Supine Stems and end in -uriō.

ēsuriō, am hungry (*edō*).

98 MIXED CONJUGATION VERBS IN -iō, WITH PRES INFIN. IN -ere

In form derived from the Pres stem these verbs take the endings of the 4th Conjug., while the latter have two successive vowels. Such forms are given below in heavy type

Forms from Present Stem, cap i-, take

ACTIVE VOICE				PASSIVE VOICE			
		I DIC	SUBJ C			I DIC	SUBJ C.
Pr nt		capio	capiam	Pr nt		capior	capiar
		capis	capitis			caperis	capieris (re)
		capit	capit			capitur	capitur
		capimus	capimus			capimur	capimur
		capitis	capitis			capimini	capimini
		capiunt	capiunt			capiuntur	capiuntur
Fut Simple		capiam		Fut Simple		capiar	
		capies				capieris (re)	
		capiet				capietur	
		capiemus				capiemur	
		capietis				capiemini	
		capient				capientur	
Imperf		capiebam	caperem	Imperf		capiebar	caperer
		capiebas	caperes			capiebaris (re)	caperaris (re)
		capiebat	capere			capiebatur	caperatur
		capiebamus	caperemus			capiebamur	caperemur
		capiebatis	caperetis			capiebamini	caperemini
		capiebant	caperent			capiebantur	caperentur
Imperative	Sing	2	cape capite	2	capere, capitor		
		3	capite	3	capitor		
	Plur	2	capite capite	2	capimini		
		3	capite	3	capiuntur		
Infin Pres capere				Infin Pres capi			
Gerund capendum				Gerundive capiendus			
Pre Partic capiens							

The Verbs whose Pres stem is conjugated like capio are

capio, cupio, and facio, } and their
solus, suus, and ferio } compounds

capio, cupio, facio, quatio } obsolete
Verbs

Dependent praeior, patior, morior,
And in some tenses, potior, orior,

take, desire, make
dig, fly, throw,
bring forth, seize, shake,
look at, entice
step, suffer, die
get possession of, arise

99

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are called irregular which are formed from more than one root (as *sum*, *ferō*) or whose tense-forms differ from those of the regular conjugations.

99a *Dō, I give, dare, dedī, datum.*

This verb differs from *amō* in that its Pres. and Supine Stems, *da-*, have a short vowel which is retained in all derived forms except: *dō, dās; dā* (imperative); *dāns*; and the Pres. Subj.: *dem, dēs, det, dēmus, dētis, dent.*

100

Possum, I can, posse, potuī.

	INDIO.	SUBJUNC.		INDIO.	SUBJUNC.
Present	possum potes potest possumus potestis possunt	possim possis possit possimus possitis possint	Perfect	potuī potuisti potuit potuimus potuistis potuerunt	potuerim potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint
Fut. Simp.	poterō poteris poterit poterimus poteritis poterunt		Fut. Perf.	potuerō potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint	
Imperf.	poteram poterās poterat poterāmus poterātis poterant	possem possēs posset possemus possētis possent	Pluperf.	potueram potuerās potuerat potuerāmus potuerātis potuerant	potuissē potuissēs potuisset potuissēmus potuissētis potuissent

Infinitives: Pres. *posse*; Perf. *potuisse*.

Potēns is used as an Adjective, *powerful, able*, never as a Participle.

101

 Ferō, *beas*, ferre, tulī, lātum.

	ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE	
	INDIC	SUBJUNC		INDIC	SUBJUNC
Present	ferō fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt	feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	Present	feror ferris fertur ferimur ferimini feruntur	ferar ferāris (-re) ferātur ferāmur ferāmini ferantur
Tut Simple	feram ferēs feret feremus ferētis ferent		Tut Simple	ferar ferāris (-re) feratur ferāmur ferāmini ferentur	
Imperf	ferēbam ferēbās ferēbat ferēbāmus ferēbātis ferēbant	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferrēmus ferrētis ferrent	Imperf	ferēbar ferēbāris (-re) ferēbātur ferēbāmur ferēbāmini ferēbantur	ferrer ferrēris (-re) ferrētur ferrēmur ferrēmini ferrēntur
Imperativo	Sing	2. fer, fertō 3 fertō	2 ferro, fertor 3 fertor		
	Plur	2 ferte, fertōte 3 feruntō	2 ferimini 3 feruntor		
Infīn Pres ferre Gerund ferendum Pres Partic ferēns			Infīn Pres ferri Gerundive ferendus		

Forms derived from the Perfect and Supine stems are regular.

Eō (for eiō), *go*, īre, īi or īvī, itum.

	INDIC.	SUBJUNC.	IMPERATIVE.
Present	eō is it īmus itis eunt	eam eās eat eāmus eātis eant	ī, itō. itō. ite, itōte. euntō.
Fut. Simple	ibō ibis ibit ibimus ibitis ibunt		THE VERB INFINITIVE. Infinitives. Present īre. Perfect isse, ivisse. Future itūrus esse. Gerund. eundum. Supines. itum. itu. Participles. Pres. .iēns (Acc. euntem). Future itūrus.
Imperf.	ibam ibās ibat ibāmus ibātis ibant	īrem īrēs īret īrēmus īrētis īrent	
Perf.	īi or īvī īstī, īvistī īit, īvit īimus, īvimus īstis, īvistis īerunt, īvērunt	īerim īeris īerit īerimus īeritis īerint	

In tenses derived from the Perf. stem, the forms in īv- are the less common; īi- before -s- generally becomes ī-, as īstī for īvistī or īistī.

The Impersonal itur, itum est, *there is (was) a going*, is often used.

Transitive compounds of eō admit the full Passive inflexion: adeor, *I am approached*.

108 Queō, *can*, nequeō, *cannot*, are conjugated like eō in the forms which occur; the Perf. ends in -īvī.

Ambiō, *go round*, canvass, is conjugated like audiō.

Volō, am willing, wish.
Nōlō, am unwilling, do not wish.
Mālō, prefer, wish rather.

project, wish rather.

INDICATIVE				IMPERATIVE
Present	volō vis vult volumus vultis volunt	nōlō nōn vis nōn vult nōlumus nōn vultis nōlunt	mālō māvis māvult mālumus māvultis mālunt	
Fut. Simple	volam voles volet volēmus volētis volent	nōlam nōlēs nōlet nōlēmus nōlētis nōlent	mālam mālēs malet mālēmus mālētis mālent	<p>nōh, nōhtō nōhtō</p> <p>nōhte, nōhtōte nōhntō</p> <p>Volō and mālo have no Imperative</p>
Imperf.	volēbam volēbās &c	nōlēbam nōlēbās &c	mālēbam mālēbās &c	
SUBJUNCTIVE				
Present	velim velis velit velimus velitis velint	nōlim nōlis nōlit nōlimus nōlitis nōlint	mālim mālis mālit mālimus mālitis mālint	<p>Gerunds (volendum) (nōlendum) (mālendum)</p> <p>Supines <i>Nōne</i></p> <p>Participles Present { volēns nōlēns —</p>
Imperf.	vellem velles vellet vellēmus vellētis vellent	nōllem nōllēs nōllet nōllēmus nōllētis nōllent	māllem mālles mallet māllemus mālletis māl lent	

The Perfect-Stem forms

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular :

Volu :	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem
Nōlu :	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem
Mālu :	-erō	-eram	-erim	-issem
E				

Infinitive { voluisse
nōluisse
māluisse

Edō, *I eat*, ēsse, ēdī, ēsum.

Pres. Indic. Act. :	edō, ēs, ēst ; edimus, ēstis, edunt.
Imperf. Subj. Act. :	ēssem, ēssēs, ēssēt, &c.
Imperat. Act. :	ēs, ēstō ; ēstō ; ēste, ēstōte ; eduntō.
Infinit. Pres. :	ēsse.
Pres. Indic. Pass. :	ēstur.
Imperf. Subj. Pass. :	ēssētur.

Most of these forms are distinguished from forms of *esse, to be*, by the long vowel of *ēs*-.

Fīō, (1) *I become*, (2) *I am made*, fierī.

The forms of *fīō* take the place of passive forms of the Present stem of *faciō, I make*.

The *ī* of the stem becomes short in *fit* and before *-er*.

	INDIC.	SUBJUNO.	IMPERATIVE.
Present	fīō fis fit (fimus) (fitis) fiunt	fiam fiās fiat fiāmus fiātis fiant	(fi) (fite)
Fut. Simple	fiam fiēs fiet fiēmus fiētis fient		Pres. Infinit. : fierī
Imperf.	fiēbam fiēbās fiēbat fiēbāmus fiēbātis fiēbant	fierem fierēs fieret fierēmus fierētis fierent	<p><i>Note.</i>—When <i>fīō</i> means <i>I become</i>, a Fut. Infinit. and Fut. Part. are supplied by <i>fore</i> and <i>futūrus</i>. When <i>fīō</i> means <i>I am made</i>, a Fut. Infinit. and Gerundive are supplied by <i>factum irī</i> and <i>faciendus</i>.</p>

Fīō has no other forms. The meaning *I have become* is represented by *sum, I am* ; the meaning *I have been made* is represented by *factus sum*.

106

DEFECTIVE VERBS

Defective verbs are those which lack a considerable number of forms

Coepi, I have begun I began *Memini, I remember* *Odi, I hate* are limited mainly to Perfect stem forms *Memini* and *odi* though Perfect in form are Present in meaning

Indicative

Perf	coepi	memini	odi
Fut Perf	coepero	meminero	odero
Pluperf	coeperam	memineram	oderam

Subjunctive

Perf	coeperim	meminerim	oderim
Pluperf	coepissem	meminissem	odissem

Infin Imper Participles

Perf Infin	coepisse	meminisse	odisse
Fut Infin	coepturus esse	none	osurus esse
Imperative	none	memento mementote	none
Perf Part	coeptus	none	osus <i>hating</i>
Fut Part	coepturus	none	osurus

Note 1—*Coep* has also Perf Pass ve forms *coeptus sum* &c which are used mainly when *coep* governs a pass ve n finite as *urbs aedificari coepit* *the city began to be built*

Note 2—*Incipio I begin* supplies the present stem forms which *coepi* lacks

Note 3—The participle *osus* is active and present in meaning

Novi (Perf of *nosco I get to know*) means *I have got to know* *I know* *novero I shall know* *noveram (noram) I knew* *novisse (nosse) to know* &c

Āiō, I say or affirm :

Ind. Pres. *aiō, ais, ait, — — aiunt.*

Imperf. *aiēbam, aiēbās, aiēbat, aiēhāmus, aiēbātis, aiēbant*

Subj. Pres. — — *aiat, — — aiant*

Participle *aiēns*

Inquam, I say :

Ind. Pres. *inquam, inquis, inquit, inquit, inquit, inquit*

Imperf. — — *inquiēbat — — inquiēbant*

Fut. Simple — *inquiēs, inquiet*

Perf. *inquistī, inquit*

Imper. *inque — inquitō*

107

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs have only the Third Pers. Sing. of each tense, an Infinitive, and a Gerund. They do not have a personal Subject in the Nominative.

The principal are the following :

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
<i>miseret,</i>	<i>it moves to pity.</i>	<i>miseruit</i>	<i>miserēre</i>
<i>piget,</i>	<i>it vexes.</i>	<i>piguit</i>	<i>pigēre</i>
<i>paenitet,</i>	<i>it repents.</i>	<i>paenituit</i>	<i>paenitēre</i>
<i>pudet,</i>	<i>it shames.</i>	<i>puduit</i>	<i>pudēre</i>
<i>taedet,</i>	<i>it wearies.</i>	<i>taeduit</i>	<i>taedēre</i>
<i>decet,</i>	<i>it is becoming.</i>	<i>decuit</i>	<i>decēre</i>
<i>dēdecet,</i>	<i>it is unbecoming.</i>	<i>dēdecuit</i>	<i>dēdecēre</i>
<i>libet,</i>	<i>it pleases.</i>	<i>libuit</i>	<i>libēre</i>
<i>licet,</i>	<i>it is lawful.</i>	<i>licuit</i>	<i>licēre</i>
<i>oportet,</i>	<i>it behoves.</i>	<i>oportuit</i>	<i>oportēre</i>
<i>rēfert,</i>	<i>it concerns.</i>	<i>rētulit</i>	<i>rēferre</i>

108

Some Impersonals express change of weather and time:

fulgurat, it lightens.

tonat, it thunders.

ningit, it snows.

lūcēscit, it dawns.

pluit, it rains.

vesperāscit, it grows late.

Interest, *it concerns*, is used impersonally (190–193), though *intersum* also has all the personal forms.

Intransitive Verbs also are used impersonally in the Passive: *itur, one goes, a journey is made.*

109 TABLE OF PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS *

Present *Infin* *Perfect* *Supine*

First Conjugation : Ā-Stems.

Usual Form

amō amāre amāvī amātum

Exceptions

PERFECT in -uī :

secō	-āre	secui	sectum	<i>cut</i>
sonō	-āre	sonui	—	<i>sound</i>
vetō	-āre	vetui	vetitum	<i>forbid</i>

PERFECT with Reduplication :

sto	-āre	steti -stiti }	statum	<i>stand</i>
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PERFECT with Lengthened Yowel :

iuvō	-āre	iuvi	iutum	<i>help</i>
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110 Second Conjugation : Ē-Stems

Usual Form

moneō monēre monuī monitum

Exceptions

PERFECT in -uī ; but SUPINE in -tum or -sum :

censeo	ere	cēnsui	cēnsus	<i>deem, vote</i>
doceo	-ēre	docui	doctum	<i>teach</i>

PERFECT in -xī :

fleo	-āre	flevi	fletum	<i>weep</i>
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PERFECT in -sī :

ardeo	ēre	arsi	—	<i>burn (intr)</i>
augeo	ere	auxi	auctum	<i>increase (tr)</i>
fulgeo	ēre	fulsi	—	<i>shine</i>
haereo	-ēre	haesi	—	<i>stick</i>
iubeo	ēre	iussi	iussum	<i>command</i>
maneō	ēre	mansi	mansum	<i>remain</i>
rideo	-ēre	risi	risum	<i>laugh</i>
suaŕdeo	-ere	suaŕsi	suaŕsum	<i>advise</i>

PERFECT with Reduplication :

mordeo	ēre	momordi	morsum	<i>bite</i>
pendeo	ēre	pependi	—	<i>hang (intr)</i>

* Forms printed with a hyphen, as -siti, are used only in compounds.

PERFECT with Lengthened Vowel :

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	
caveō	-ēre	cāvī	cautum	<i>beware</i>
foveō	-ēre	fōvī	fōtūm	<i>cherish</i>
moveō	-ēre	mōvī	mōtūm	<i>move (tr.)</i>
sedeō	-ēre	sēdī	sessum	<i>sit</i>
videō	-ēre	vidī	visum	<i>see</i>

111 Third Conjugation : Consonant and U-Stems.
Consonant Stems.

PERFECT in -sī, and SUPINE in -tūm :

cingō	-ere	cinxī	cinctum	<i>surround</i>
dicō	-ere	dixī	dictum	<i>say</i>
dūcō	-ere	dūxī	ductum	<i>lead</i>
figō	-ere	fixī	fictum	<i>feign</i>
gerō	-ere	gessi	gestum	<i>carry on</i>
intellegō	-ere	intellēxī	intellēctum	<i>understand</i>
iungō	-ere	iūnxī	iūnctum	<i>join, attack</i>
nūbō	-ere	nūpsī	nūptum	<i>marry</i>
regō	-ere	rēxī	rēctum	<i>rule</i>
scribō	-ere	scripsī	scriptum	<i>write</i>
sūmō	-ere	sūmpsī	sūmptum	<i>take</i>
surgō	-ere	surrēxī	surrēctum	<i>arise</i>
tegō	-ere	tēxī	tēctum	<i>cover</i>
trahō	-ere	trāxī	tractum	<i>draw</i>
vehō	-ere	vēxī	vectum	<i>carry</i>
vivō	-ere	vixī	victum	<i>live</i>

PERFECT in -sī, and SUPINE in -sum :

cēdō	-ere	cessī	cessum	<i>yield</i>
claudō	-ere	clausī	clausum	<i>shut</i>
dividō	-ere	divisi	divisum	<i>divide</i>
figō	-ere	fixī	fixum	<i>fix</i>
flectō	-ere	flexī	flexum	<i>bend (tr.)</i>
ludō	-ere	lusi	lūsum	<i>play</i>
mittō	-ere	missī	missum	<i>send</i>
premō	-ere	pressī	pressum	<i>press (tr.)</i>
spargō	-ere	sparsi	sparsum	<i>sprinkle</i>

PERFECT in -vī :

serō	-ere	sēvī	satum	<i>sow</i>
spernō	-ere	sprēvī	sprētum	<i>despise</i>
cognōscō	-ere	cognōvī	cognitum	<i>know</i>
crēscō	-ere	crēvī	crētum	<i>grow</i>
nōscō	-ere	nōvī	nōtum	<i>know</i>

PERFECT in -ivī :

quaerō	-ere	quaesivī	quaesitum	<i>seek</i>
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PERFECT in -uī :

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
colō	-ere	coluī	cultum	<i>till, worship</i>
cumbō	-ere	'-cubuī	cubitum	<i>lie</i>
pōnō	-ere	posuī	positum	<i>place</i>

PERFECT with Reduplication :

addō	ere	addidī	additum	<i>add</i>
canō	ere	cecini	cantum	<i>sing</i>
discō	-ere	didici	—	<i>learn</i>
tangō	-ere	tetiḡī	tāctum	<i>touch</i>
tendō	-ere	tetendi	tentum (tēsum)	<i>stretch</i>

Note—Like addō are most other compounds of dō e.g. orēdō, *believe*, trādō, *deliver*

PERFECT with Lengthened Vowel :

agō	-ere	ḡī	āctum	<i>do</i>
emō	-ere	ēmī	ēptum	<i>buy</i>
frangō	-ere	frēḡī	fractum	<i>break (tr)</i>
fundō	ere	fūdī	fusum	<i>pour (tr)</i>
legō	-ere	lēḡī	lāctum	<i>choose, read</i>
rumpō	-ere	rūpī	ruptum	<i>break (tr)</i>
vincō	ere	vicī	victum	<i>conquer</i>

PERFECT in -ī (without Reduplication or Lengthening):

bibō	ere	bibi	—	<i>drink</i>
solvō	-ere	solvi	solūtum	<i>loose</i>
vertō	-ere	verti	versum	<i>turn (tr)</i>
volvō	-ere	volvi	volutum	<i>roll (tr)</i>

VERBS in -uō :

induō	ere	indui	indūtum	<i>put on</i>
statuō	-ere	statui	statūtum	<i>set up</i>

Mixed Conjugation.

capō	-ere	cepi	captum	<i>take</i>
-cutō	-ere	cussi	cussum	<i>shake</i>
faciō	-ere	fecī	factum	<i>do</i>
fugiō	-ere	fūḡī	—	<i>flee</i>
iaciō	-ere	iēcī	iactum	<i>hurl</i>
pariō	-ere	peperi	partum	<i>bring forth</i>
rapō	-ere	rapui	raptum	<i>snatch</i>

112

Fourth Conjugation: \bar{I} - Stems.

Usual Form.

audiō	audire	audivi	auditum
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Exceptions.*

PERFECT in -īvi; but SUPINE in -tum:

sepeliō	-ire	sepelivi	sepultum	<i>bury</i>
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PERFECT in -uī:

aperiō	-ire	aperui	apertum	<i>open (tr.)</i>
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PERFECT in -sī:

hauriō	-ire	hausi	haustum	<i>draw</i>
sentiō	-ire	sēsi	sēsum	<i>feel</i>
vinciō	-ire	vixi	vinctum	<i>bind</i>

PERFECT in -ī:

reperiō	-ire	repperi	reperitum	<i>discover</i>
veniō	-ire	vēni	ventum	<i>come</i>

DEPONENT AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS.

113 Second Conjugation: \bar{E} - Stems (Perfect -itus sum).

Exceptions.

fateor	-eri	fassus sum	<i>confess</i>
reor	-eri	ratus sum	<i>think</i>

114 SEMI-DEPONENT:—

audeō	-ēre	ausus sum	—	<i>dare</i>
soleō	-ēre	solitus sum	—	<i>be wont</i>

115 Third and Mixed Conjugations (Perf. -tus or -sus sum).

fungor	-i	functus sum	<i>perform</i>
irāscor	-i	irātus sum	<i>be angry</i>
loquor	-i	locutus sum	<i>speak</i>
moriōr	-i	mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
nāscor	-i	nātus sum	<i>be born</i>
pātor	-i	passus sum	<i>suffer</i>
profectiscor	-i	profectus sum	<i>set out</i>
queror	-i	questus sum	<i>complain</i>
sequor	-i	secutus sum	<i>follow</i>
utor	-i	usus sum	<i>use</i>

116 $\frac{3}{2}$ Fourth Conjugation: \bar{I} - Stems (Perf. -itus, sum).

Exceptions.

experior	-iri	expertus sum	<i>try</i>
ordior	-iri	orsus sum	<i>begin</i>
orior	-iri	ortus sum	<i>arise</i>
potior	-iri	potitus sum	<i>acquire</i>

SYNTAX

Introductory Outline

- 117 SYNTAX treats of the use of words in the structure of Sentences

Sentences are either Simple, Compound, or Complex

A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Finite Verb. A Compound Sentence consists of two or more Simple Sentences linked by *et*, *and*, etc. A Complex Sentence consists of a Principal Sentence and one or more Subordinate Clauses (236 244)

- 118 A Simple Sentence has two parts

- 1 The Subject indicating that which performs the action or is in the state referred to in the Predicate
- 2 The Predicate indicating the action or state of the Subject

- 119 1 The Subject is generally a Substantive, or some word or words taking the place of a Substantive

A Substantive *lēx, the law* *satis temporis enough time*

A Pronoun *ego, I, nos, we*

An Adjective, Participle, or Adjectival Pronoun *Romanus a Roman* *iratus, an angry man* *ille that (man)*

A Verb Noun Infinitive *navigare to sail or sailing*

- 120 2 The Predicate, since it indicates an action or a state, is a Verb or contains a Verb

EXAMPLES OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

Subject.	Predicate	Subject	Predicate
<i>Lex</i>	<i>iubet</i>	<i>Nos</i>	<i>paremus</i>
<i>La v</i>	<i>commands</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>obey</i>
<i>Navigare</i>	<i>delectat</i>	<i>Satis temporis</i>	<i>datur</i>
<i>Sailing</i>	<i>delights</i>	<i>Enough time</i>	<i>is given</i>

A single Verb may be a sentence *Veni, vidi, vici, I came, I saw, I conquered*, comprises three sentences

- 121 Some Verbs cannot by themselves form complete Predicates. The Verb sum is a complete Predicate only when it means *I exist*

Seges	est	ubi	Troia	est	OID
Corn	s	hic	Iry	tas	

More often sum links the Subject with the Complement, which defines the action, state or quality of the Subject

- 122 Verbs which link a Subject and Complement are called Copulative Verbs. Others besides sum are

app ^{er} eo <i>appear</i>	audiō <i>am called</i>	marcet <i>remains</i>
ex ^{is} tō <i>am in it</i>	videor <i>seem</i>	

The Passives of Verbs of *making, saying, thinking, choosing, showing* (Factitive Verbs [134]) are also used as Copulative Verbs

fiō <i>become or am made</i>	feror <i>am reported</i>
appellor <i>am called</i>	legor <i>am chosen</i>
creor <i>am created</i>	putor <i>am thought</i>
decloror <i>am declared</i>	vocor <i>am called</i>

- 123 The Complement is in the same case as the Subject. The Complement may be an Adjective or a Substantive

Subject	Predicate	
	Copulative Verb	Complement
1 Leu	est	validus
<i>The lion</i>		
2 Illi	appellantur	philosophi
<i>They</i>	<i>are called</i>	<i>for philosophers</i>

- 124 Many Verbs usually require as their object another Verb in the Infinitive to make a complete Predicate, such are

Soleo legere	Possum ire
<i>He is wont to read</i>	<i>I am able to go</i>

The Infinitive following such Verbs is sometimes called Proletive (214), because it carries on (pröfert) their construction

AGREEMENT

RULES OF THE FOUR CONCORDS

- 125 I A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person

Tempus fugit

Time flies

Nos amamur

We are loved

- 126 II An Adjective or Participle agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the Substantive it qualifies

Vir bonus bonam uxorem habet

The good man has a good wife

Verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt CICERO

True friendships are everlasting

- 127 III When a Substantive or Pronoun is followed by another Substantive, so that the second explains or describes the first, and has the same relation to the rest of the sentence, the second Noun agrees in Case with the first, and is said to be in Apposition to it

Nos liberi patrem Lollium imitabimur

We children will imitate our father Lollius

Procas rex Albanorum duos filios Numitorem et Amulium

habuit LIVY

Procas king of the Albans had two sons Numitor and Amulius

- 128 IV The Relative qui, quae, quod, agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person in Case it takes its construction from its own clause

Amo te mater quae me amat

I love you mother who love me

Quis hic est homo quem ante aedes video? PLAUTUS

Who is this man whom I see before the house?

Arbores multas serit agricola quarum fructus non adspiciet

CICERO

The farmer plants many trees of which he will not see the fruit

COMPOSITE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

- 1 When the Subject consists of two or more Nouns, the Verb and Predicative Adjectives are usually in the Plural

Aetās, metus magister eum cohibebant. TRENCE
Age, fear, and a tutor were restrain'g him

Veneno absumpti sunt Hannibal et Philopœmen. LIVY
Hannibal and Philopœmen were cut off by poison

- 2 If a Composite Subject comprises different Persons, the Verb agrees with the First Person rather than the Second or Third, with the Second rather than the Third

Si tu et Tullia vultis ego et Cicero volumus. CICERO
If you and Tullia are willing I and Cicero are willing

- 3 When the Nouns of the Subject differ in Gender, an Adjective in the Predicate agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine

Rex regnaque classis animi profecti. LIVY
The king and the royal fleet set out together

- 4 If the subject refers to inanimate things, an adjective in the Predicate is generally Neuter

Regna hominū divitū caducū et incerta sunt. CICERO
Kingdoms for mortals riches are frail and fickle things

THE CASES

THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE CASES

- 130 The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative Case

Annī fugiunt. L. bitur aet. OVID
Years flee Time glides away

- 131 The Complement of a Finite Copulative Verb is in the Nominative Case

Cicero declaratus est consul. CICERO
Cicero was declared consul

- 132 The Vocative stands apart from the construction of the sentence with or without an Interjection (233)

O sol pulcher o laudande! HORACE
O beauteous sun worthy of praise!
Pompili meorum primo sodalium! HORACE
O Pompeius earliest of my comrades!

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

133

Accusative of Direct Object.

The Direct Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case :

Haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant.
CICERO

These studies nurture youth, and delight old age

- 134 Factitive Verbs (verbs of *making, saying, thinking, choosing, showing*) have a second Accusative (Predicative) in agreement with the Object :

Socrates totius se mundi civem arbitrabatur CICERO
Socrates considered himself a citizen of the whole world

Note —The Accusative is used as the Subject of an Infinitive to form a Substantival Clause (238-240).

Solem fulgore videmus *We see that the sun shines*

- 135 Some Verbs of *teaching, asking, concealing* (doceō, teach, flagitō, postulō, poscō, demand, rogō, ask, orō, pray, cēlō, conceal), take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing :

Racilius primum me sententiam rogavit CICERO
Racilius asked me my opinion first

Note 1.—In the Passive, the Accusative of the Thing is occasionally kept

Primus a Racilio sententiam rogatus sum
I was the first to be asked my opinion by Racilius

Note 2 —Querō, petō, take Ablative of the Person with a or ab (instead of the Accus. of the Person) hoc a te petō, *this I ask of you*

- 136 Place to which Motion is directed is in the Accusative: eō Rōmam, *I go to Rome.*

137

Cognate Accusative.

Many Verbs, which are otherwise Intransitive, take an Accusative containing the same idea as the Verb and often etymologically connected with it :

Fortuna ludum insolentem ludit HORACE
Fortune plays an insolent game.

138

Adverbial Accusative.

The Accusative of Respect is used with Verbs and Adjectives :

Tremis artūs. VIRGIL Nudae lacertōs TAOITUS.
He trembles in his limbs Bare as to the arms

THE DATIVE CASE

- 139 The Dative expresses relations which in English are generally indicated by the prepositions *to* and *for*

Dative of the Indirect Object.

The Dative of the Indirect Object is used

- 140 (1) With Transitive Verbs of *giving, telling, showing, saying, promising* which take also an Accusative of the Direct Object

Tibi librum sollicito dāmus an fesso HORACE
He giveth a book when solicitous or weary
 Saepe tibi meum somnium narro VI CICERO
I have often told you my dream

- 141 (2) With some Verbs which are Intransitive in Latin, although their English equivalents are transitive. Such Verbs have the Dative as their only Object. Instances of such Verbs are

credo *believe* fido *trust* igno scō *ignore* impero *command*
 irascor *become angry with* pareo *obey*, servo *serve*, suadeo,
advise

Imperat aut servit collecta pecūnia cuique HORACE.
Money amassed rules or serves each man

Imperio parent CAESAR. Parce pio generi VIRGIL.
They obey the command. Spare pious race

Note—These Verbs contain the ideas of *being helpful to* or *favorable to* &c

- 142 Delecto *delight* iuvo *help* laed *harm* gubernō regō *govern*,
control iubeo *command* take an Accusative

Multos castra iuvant HORACE. Animum rege HORACE.
He camp delights many. Rule the intellect

Tempero moderor *control* restrai sometimes take an Accusative, instead of the Dative

Hic moderatur equus qui non moderatur irae
This man who will not at control has temper, controls horses

- 143 (3) With Adjectives implying *nearness, fitness, likeness, help, kindness, trust, obedience* or any opposite idea—

Hortus ubi et lecto vicinus iugis aquae fons HORACE.
Where is a garden and near to the foot of a fountain of flowing water.
 Homini fidelissimi sunt equus et canis PLINY
The horse and dog are most faithful to man

- 144 When compounded with any Preposition (except *per*, *praeter*, *trans*), or with *re*-, or with the Adverbs *bene*, *male* *satis*

- (a) Many Intransitive Verbs which took neither the Accusative of the Direct Object nor the Dative of the Indirect Object, now take a Dative of the Indirect Object

Subvenisti homini iam perditō CICERO

You have come to the help of a man already lost

Nullus in orbe sinus Batīs praeclucet amoenis HORACE

No bay in the world outshines the pleasant Batae

- (b) Many Transitive Verbs which took only an Accusative of the Direct Object may now take also a Dative of the Indirect Object

Munitioni Labium praefecit CAESAR

He put Labienus in charge of the fortification

Dative of Advantage or Reference

- 145 The person (or thing) for whose advantage or disadvantage something is done, or in reference to whom something happens, is indicated by the Dative Case

Sic vīs n n vobis mellificatis apes! VIRGIL

Thus ye make honey not for yourselves O bees!

Nōn solum nobis divites esse volumus CICERO

We do not wish to be rich for ourselves alone

- 146 The Dative of the Possessor, with *esse* is used when emphasis is laid on the thing possessed, not on the possessor

Est mihi plenus Albani cadus HORACE

I have a cask full of Alban wine (lit these is to me)

- 147 The Predicative Dative, accompanied by a Dative of Reference, is used instead of the Nom or Accus of a Noun or Adjective in the Predicate after (1) *sum* *I am* *I serve as*, (2) verbs like *habeo*, *duco*, meaning *I consider as*, *reckon as*

Exilio est avidum mare nautis HORACE

The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors

- 147a The Dative of Purpose expresses the end in view

Equitum auxilio Caesari m servunt CAESAR

They sent the cavalry as a help to Caesar

THE ABLATIVE CASE.

- 148 The Ablative expresses relations which in English are generally indicated by the Prepositions, *from, with, by, in*.

A. Pure Ablatives.

- 149 The Ablative of Separation is used (a) with Verbs meaning *to keep away from, free from, deprive, lack*; (b) with Adjectives of similar meaning, as *liber, free*; (c) with the Adverb *procul, far from*:

Populus Athēniēnsis Phōciōnem patriā pepulit. NEPOS.
The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.

- 149a The Ablative of Origin is used with Verbs, chiefly Participles, implying descent or origin:

Atreus, Tantalō prōgnātus, Pelopē nātus. CICERO.
Atreus, descended from Tantalus, and son of Pelops.

- 150 The Ablative of Comparison is used with Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs instead of *quam (than)* with a Nom. or Accus.:

Nihil est amābilis virtūte. CICERO.
Nothing is more amiable than virtue.

Note 1.—The Ablative expresses the point 'from which' the comparison begins: *starting with virtue, &c.*

Note 2.—If other cases than the Nom. or Accus. are involved in the comparison, the *quam* construction *must* be used.

B. Ablatives of Association.

- 151 The Ablative of Association is used with Verbs and Adjectives denoting *plenty, fulness, possession*: *abundō, abound, dōnō, present, praeditus, endowed with (169)*:

Villa abundat gallinā, lacte, cāsēō, melle. CICERO.
The farm abounds in poultry, milk, cheese, honey.
Iuvenem praestanti mūnere dōnat. VIRGIL.
He presents the youth with a noble gift.

- 152 The Ablative of Quality is used with an Adjective in agreement (171):

Senex prōmissā barbā, horrenti capillō. PLINY.
An old man with long beard and rough hair.

- 153 Ablative of Respect or Specification:

Et corde et genibus tremit. HORACE.
It trembles both in heart and knees.

Note 1.—In the phrases *nātū maior, older, nātū minor, younger*, *nātū* is an Ablative of Respect.

Note 2.—*Dignus, worthy, indignus, unworthy, dignor, deem worthy*, are followed by an Ablative of Respect:

Dignum laude virum Mūsa vetat mori. HORACE.
A man worthy of praise the Muse forbids to die.

- 154 The Ablative of the Manner in which something happens or is done has an Adjective in agreement with it, or it follows the Preposition *cum*, *with*—

Iam veniet tacitò caræ senectæ pede OVID
Presently, bent old age will come with silent foot
Magnâ cum carâ atque diligentia scripsit. CICERO
He wrote with great care and attention

- 155 The Ablative Absolute is a phrase, consisting of a Noun in the Ablative Case and a Participle (or another Noun or Adjective) in agreement with it—it is called Ab-solute because in construction the Noun and Participle are independent of the rest of the Sentence

Regibus ex illis cōsulis creâti sunt LIVY
Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected
Nil desperandum Teucro duce HORACE
There must be no despair, Teucer being leader

C Instrumental Ablatives

- 156 The Ablative of the Agent indicates the *person* by whom something is done, and it is accompanied by the Preposition *â*, *ab*

- 157 The Ablative of Instrument or Means indicates the *instrument* by which something is done, and it is not accompanied by a preposition

Hi iaculis illi certant defendere saxis VIRGIL
These strive to defend with javelins those with stones

- 158 The Deponent Verbs *fungor*, *perform* *fruor*, *enjoy*, *vescor*, *feed on*, *utor*, *use*, *potior*, *possess oneself of* (169), unlike their English equivalents, are Intransitive and take an Ablative of Instrument

Numidæ forinâ carne vescobantur SALLUST
The Numidians used to feed on the flesh of wild animals

- 159 An Ablative of Instrument is used with *frâtus* (sum), *nitor*, *I support myself lean on*, *opus*, *ûsus* (est), *there is need*, *cōsistô*, *consist of*

Iuvenis qui nititur hastâ VIRGIL
A youth who leans on a spear

- 160 The Ablative of the Cause is used with Adjectives, Passive Participles, and Verbs (especially those denoting a mental state)

Odcrunt peccare mali formidine poenæ HORACE
The bad hate to sin through fear of punishment

- 161 An Ablative of the Measure of difference is joined with Comparatives and Superlatives, and, rarely, with Verbs:

Sol multis partibus maior est quam luna. CICERO.
The sun is a great deal larger than the moon.

- 162 The Ablative of Price is used with Verbs and Adjectives of buying and selling:

Servum quadrāgintā minis emit.
He bought a slave for (with) forty minae.:

D. The Ablative of Place and Time; the Locative Case.

- 163 The Ablative of Place and Time includes the uses of the old Locative case which expressed the place where, or the time at which, an action occurred.

For the Ablative indicating 'Place Where,' see 178.
 For the Ablative indicating 'Time at Which,' see 183.

The true Locative Case is used:

- (a) In the singular of names of towns and small islands of the First and Second Declensions (and occasionally of the Third):

Rōmae; Corin̄thi; Carthāgini.

- (b) In some special forms:

domi; belli; militiāe; ruri; humi; vesperi.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

- 164 The Genitive is used to define or complete the meaning of another Noun on which it depends. It is also used with certain Verbs and Adjectives.

A. Genitives of Definition.

- 165 The Appositional Genitive depends on another Noun which it qualifies like a Noun in Apposition:

Vox voluptātis. Nōmen rēgis.
The word pleasure. The name of king.

Note.—But the name of a city is always placed in Apposition: urbs Rōma, the city of Rome.

- 166 The Attributive or Descriptive Genitive defines the Noun on which it depends by mentioning its content or material:

Acervus frūmenti. Obortū circulus auri.
A pile of corn. A chain of twisted gold.

- 167 The Genitive of the Author:

Ea statua dicebātur esse Myrōnis. CICERO.
That statue was said to be Myro's.

- 168 Verbs and Adjectives of *accusing, condemning, convicting, or acquitting* take a Genitive of the fault or crime

Alter latrōcinii reus, alter caedis convictus est CICERO
The one was accused of robbery, the other was convicted of murder

- 169 Verbs and Adjectives implying *want and fulness*, especially *egeō, indigeō, want, impleō, fill, potior, get possession of, plēnus, full*, often take a Genitive (151, 158):

Virtūs plurimae exercitationis indiget CICERO
Virtue needs very much practice

Romāni signorum potiti sunt SALLUST
The Romans got possession of the standards

170

B Possessive Genitive.

Rēgis cōpiæ CICERO *Contempsit Catilinæ gladiōs* CICERO
The king's forces I have braved the swords of Catiline.

C Genitive of Quality.

- 171 The Genitive of Quality has an Adjective in agreement.

Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudōris JUVENAL
A boy of noble countenance and noble modesty

- 172 Genitives of Value, *magnī, parvī, plurimī, minimī, nihīlī*, are used with Verbs of *valuing*, the Genitives *tantī, quantī, pluris, minoris*, are also used with Verbs of *buying and selling*, but not to express a definite price.

Voluptātem sapiēns minimī facit
The wise man accounts pleasure of very little value

D. Genitive of the Whole, or Partitive Genitive.

- 173 The Genitive of a Noun of which a part is mentioned is called a Genitive of the Whole, or a Partitive Genitive

Sic partem maiorem cōpiarum Antonius amisit CICERO
Thus Antony lost the greater part of his forces

Multae hārum arborum mea manu sunt satæ CICERO
Many of these trees were planted by my hand

E. The Subjective and Objective Genitive.

- 174 *Note.*—The terms Subjective and Objective Genitive refer primarily to two different relations of the Genitive to a Noun on which it depends. Thus *amor patris*, *the love of a father*, may mean either 'the love felt by a father' (where *patris* is a Subjective Genitive, cf. *pater amat*), or 'the love felt for a father' (where *patris* is an Objective Genitive, cf. *amō patrom*).

- 175 An Objective Genitive is used with Verbal Substantives, Adjectives (especially those in *-āx*) in which a verbal notion is prominent, and Participles which have the meaning of *love*, *desire*, *hope*, *fear*, *care*, *knowledge*, *skill*, *power*.

With Substantives :

Erat insitus menti cognitiois amor. CICERO.
Love of knowledge had been implanted in the mind.

With Adjectives and Participles :

Avida est periculi virtus. SENECA.
Valour is greedy of danger.

Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis? COLUMELLA.
What servant is fonder of his master than the dog is?

F. Genitive with Verbs.

- 176 Most Verbs of *remembering*, *forgetting*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, *obliscor*, usually take the Genitive :

Animus meminit praeititūrum. CICERO.
The mind remembers past things.

Note 1.—The Accusative is sometimes used instead of the Genitive with these Verbs.

Nam modo vōs animō dulcē reminiscor, amice. OVID.
For now I remember you, O friend, dear to my soul.

Note 2.—*Recordor*, *I remember*, almost always takes the Accusative.

- 177 The Adjectives corresponding to these Verbs, *memor*, *immemor*, always take a Genitive :

Omnēs immemorem benefici tulerunt. CICERO.
All hate one who is forgetful of a kindness.

Two Verbs of *pitying*, *misereor*, *miserescō*, take a Genitive :

Arcadit, quae sō, miserescite regi. VIRGIL.
Take pity, I entreat, on the Arcadian king.

Nil nostri misere. VIRGIL.
You pity me not at all.

Note.—*Miseror*, *commiseror* take an Accusative.

PLACE, TIME, AND SPACE

, Place

- 178 Place where anything is or happens is generally in the Ablative Case with the Preposition *in*, sometimes (especially in Poetry) when an Adjective qualifies the Substantive, the Preposition is omitted

Castra sunt in Italia contra rempublicam collocata CICERO
A camp has been formed in Italy against the republic
Celsa sedet Aeolus arce VIRGIL.
Aeolus is seated on his high citadel

- 179 Place whence there is motion is expressed by the Ablative with *ā*, *ab*, *ex*, or *de*

Ex Asia transis in Europam CURTIUS
Out of Asia you cross into Europe

- 180 Place whither is expressed by the Accusative with a Preposition

Caesar in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit CAESAR
Caesar hastened by long marches into Italy

- 181 In names of towns and small islands, also in *domus* and *rus*, Place where, whence, or whither is expressed by a Case without a Preposition

(a) Place where, by the Locative

Quid Romae faciam? JUVENAL. *Is habitat Miletu* TERENCE
What am I to do at Rome? *He lives at Miletus*

Philippus Neapoli est Lentulus Puteolis CICERO
Philip is at Naples Lentulus at Puteoli

Si domi sum foris est animus sin foris sum animus est domi PLAUTUS
If I am at home my mind is abroad if I am abroad my mind is at home

(b) Place whence by the Ablative

Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho CICERO
Demaratus fled from Corinth to Tarquin

- (c) Place whither, by the Accusative :

Rēgulus Carthāginem rediit. CICERO.
Regulus returned to Carthage.

Vos ite domum; ego rūs ibū.
Go ye home; I will go into the country.

Note.—With names of towns, ad is used to mean *to the neighbourhood of*: ventum est ad Cannās. LIVY.

- 182 The road by which one goes is in the Ablative :
 Ibam forte Viā Sacrā. HORACE.
I was going by chance along the Sacred Way.

Time.

- 183 Time at which, in answer to the question When? is expressed by the Ablative: hieme, in winter; sōlis occāsū, at sunset:

Ego Capuam vēni eō ipsō diē. CICERO.
I came to Capua on that very day.

- 184 Time within which, by the Ablative :

Quicquid est bīduō sciēmus. CICERO.
Whatever it is, we shall know in two days.

- 185 Time during which, by the Accusative :

Rōmulus septem et trīgintī rēgnāvit annōs. LIVY.
Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.

Space.

- 186 Space traversed is expressed by the Accusative :

Mīlia tam prānsī tria rēpimus. HORACE.
Then having had luncheon we crawl three miles.

- 186a Space which lies between is expressed by the Accusative or Ablative:

Reliquae legiōnēs magnum spatium aberant. CAESAR.
The rest of the legions were at a long distance.

- 187 Space of Measurement, answering the questions *How high? How deep? How broad? How long?* is generally expressed by the Accusative :

Erant mūri Babylōnis ducēnās pedēs alti. PLINY.
The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high.

PREPOSITIONS

188 With Accusative

ante, apud, ad, adversus,
circum, circa, extra, cis,
contra inter, erga, extra,
infra intra, iuxta, ob,
penes, pone, post, and praeter,
prope, propter, per, secundum,
supra versus, ultra, trans,
Add super, subter, sub and in,
When 'motion' 'tis, not 'state,'
they mean.

before, near, to, towards,
around about, on this side of,
against, between, towards, outside of,
beneath, within, beside, on account of,
in the power of, behind, after, along,
near, on account of, though, next to,
above, towards, beyond, across
Add over, underneath, under, into
When they mean 'motion,' not
'state'

189 With Ablative

à ab, absque, coram, de,

palam, cum, and ex, and è,
sine, tenus pro, and prae
Add super, subter, sub and in,
When 'state,' not 'motion,' 'tis
they mean

by, from, without, in the presence
of, from,
in sight of, with, out of,
without, as far as, for, before
Add over, underneath, under, in,
When they mean 'state,' not
'motion'

Clam, *unknown to*, occasionally takes the Accusative, it is much more frequently used as an Adverb

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Case Construction.

- 190 The following verbs of *feeling* take an Accusative of the person with a Genitive of the cause miseret, piget, paenitet, pudet, taedet

Miseret te aliorum, tui tē nec miseret nec pudet PLAUTUS
You pity others, for yourself you have neither pity nor shame.

- 191 Libet, licet, liquet, contingit, convenit, evenit, expedit, take a Dative (sometimes with an Infinitive as the Impersonal Subject)

Ne libeat tibi quod non licet CICERO
Let not that please you which is not lawful

- 192 With *rēfert*, *it concerns, it matters*, the person concerned is expressed by the fem. Abl. sing. of a Possessive Adjective (*meā, tuā, &c.*); the degree of concern by Adverbs of degree (*magnopere, &c.*) or by a Gen. of value (*parvī, &c.*), or by an Adverbial Accusative (*multum, plūs, quid, &c.*):

Quid meā rēfert cui serviam? PHAEDRUS.
What does it matter to me whom I serve?

- 193 *Interest, it concerns, it is of importance*, has the same construction as *rēfert*; in addition, it may take a Genitive of the person or thing concerned:

Interest omnium rēfētū facere. CICERO.
It is for the good of all to do right.

Et tuā et meā interest tē valēre. CICERO.
It is of importance to you and to me that you should be well.

Note.—The use of *meā, tuā* with *interest* is due to the analogy of *rēfert*.

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

- 194 When a sentence is changed from the Active to the Passive form:

The Object of a Transitive Verb becomes the Subject;
 the Subject becomes the Agent in the Ablative with
 the Preposition *ā* or *ab*:

{ Numa lēgēs dedit. CICERO.
 { *Ā* Numā lēgēs datae sunt.

*Numa gave laws,
 Laws were given by Numa.*

- 195 Intransitive Verbs are used in the Passive only in an Impersonal construction:

The Personal Subject of an Intransitive Verb (1) becomes the Agent:

Nōs currimus: *Ā* nobis curritur: *We run.*

or (2) is not referred to at all:

Conclāmātum 'ad arma,' concursumque ad mūrōs est. LIVY.
They raised the shout 'To arms!' and rushed to the walls.

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

- 196 The Personal Pronouns as the Subjects of Verbs are generally not expressed, but they are sometimes added for emphasis

The Reflexive Pronoun, *Sē*, is used to refer

- (a) to the subject of the Simple Sentence or Subordinate Clause in which it stands,
- (b) to the subject of a Principal Sentence, if the Subordinate Clause in which it stands represents something in the mind of that subject,
- (c) to the subject of a Verb of *saying* which introduces *Ōrātiō Obliqua*

- 197 The Possessive Adjective *suus* is used like *sē*:

Sentit animus sē v. suū, nōn aliēnū, movērī CIOERO
The mind feels that it moves by its own force, not by that of another.

Note—Sometimes, when no ambiguity is likely, *suus* refers in a Simple Sentence to something other than the grammatical subject

Suis flammis dēletē Fidenēs LIVY
With its own flames destroy Fidenae

- 198 *Eius*, *his*, never refers to the Subject of the Sentence

Chilius tē rogat, et ego eius rogatū CIOERO
Chilius asks you, and I at his request

- 199 *Hic* meaning *the latter*, and *ille* *the former*, are often used in contrast

*Quicumque aspiciō, nihil est nisi pontus et aēr,
 nūbibus hic tumidus, fluctibus ille mināx OVID*
*Whithersoever I look, there is nought but sea and sky,
 the latter heaped with clouds, the former threatening with billows.*

- 200 *Ipse*, *self*, is of all the three Persons, with or without a Personal Pronoun *ipse iō*, *I will go myself*

- 201 Of the Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives, the most definite is *quidam*, the least so *quis*

Aliquis means *some one* *dīcat aliquis, suppose some one to say, sī vīs esse aliquis, if you wish to be somebody.*

- 202 *Quīdam* means *a certain person* (often known, but not named):

accurrit quīdam, a certain man runs up.

- 203 *Quisquam* (Substantive), } *any at all,*
Ūllus (Adjective):

are generally used after a negative word, or a question, expecting a negative answer:

Nec vērū necesse est ū mē quemquam nōminārī. CICERO.
Nor indeed is it necessary for anyone to be named by me.

Nōn ūllus arātrū dignus honōs. VIRGIL.
Not any due honour (is given) to the plough.

- 204 *Quivīs, quilibet, any you like:*

Nōn cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. HORACE.
It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.

- 205 *Quisque, each* (severally), is often used with *sē, suus*:

Sibi quisque habeant quod suum est. PLAUTUS.
Let them have each for himself what is his own.

- 206 *Uterque, each* (of two), can be used with the Genitive of Pronouns; but with Substantives it agrees in Case:

Uterque parēns. OVID. | Utrūque vestrum dēlector. CICERO.
Both father and mother. | I am delighted with each of you.

- 207 *Uter, which* (of two), is Interrogative:

Uter utrī insidiās fecit? CICERO.
Which of the two laid an ambush for the other?

- 208 *Alter, the one, the other* (of two), *the second*, is the Demonstrative of *uter*: *alter ego, a second self*:

Quicquid negat alter, et alter. HORACE.
Whatever the one denies, so does the other.

- 209 *Alius, another* (of any number), *different*:

Fortūa nunc mihi, nunc aliī benigna. HORACE.
Fortune, kind now to me, now to another.

THE VERB INFINITIVE

- 210 The parts of the Verb Infinitive have some of the uses of Verbs some of the use of Nouns

THE INFINITIVE

- 211 The Infinitive as a Verb has Voices (Active and Passive) and Tense (Present, Past, and Future), it governs Cases, and is qualified by Adverbs, as a Noun it is neuter, and indeclinable, used only as Nominative or Accusative

- 212 The Infinitive as a Nominative may be the Subject of Impersonal Verb, or of Verbs used impersonally

Iuvat ire et Dōrica castra videre VIRGIL
It is pleasant to go and see the Doric camp
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori HORACE
To die for one's country is sweet and seemly

- 213 The Infinitive is often one of the two Accusatives depending on Factitive verbs

Err re nescire decept et malum et turpe ducimus CICERO
To err to be ignorant to be deceived to deem both unfortunate and disgraceful

- 214 The Proletive Infinitive (so called of 124) is used as the Direct Object of

Verbs of *possibility duty habit, wishing daring, beginning ceasing &c, knowing, learning teaching*
Solent diu cogitare qui magna volunt gerere CICERO
They are wont to reflect long who wish to do great things

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

- 215 The Gerund is a Verbal Noun active in meaning, it has no plural The Gerundive is a Verbal Adjective passive in meaning

- 216 The Accusative of the Gerund follows some Prepositions, usually ad sometimes ob inter

Ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est longum CICERO
For living well a short time is long enough
Mala puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt QUINTILIAN
The characters of boys show themselves in their play

- 217 The Genitive of the Gerund depends on some Abstract Substantives, and on Adjectives which take a Genitive :

Ars scribendi discitur. <i>The art of writing is learnt.</i>	Cupidus tē audiendi sum. CICERO. <i>I am desirous of hearing you.</i>
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- 218 The Dative of the Gerund is used with a few Verbs, Adjectives, and Substantives, implying *help, use, fitness* :

Pār est disserendū. CICERO. <i>He is equal to arguing.</i>	Dat operam legendū. <i>He gives attention to reading.</i>
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- 219 The Ablative of the Gerund expresses Instrument or Cause; or it follows one of the Prepositions in, ab, dē, ex :

Fuglendū vincimus. <i>We conquer by flying.</i>	Dē pugnandū deliberant. <i>They deliberate about fighting.</i>
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- 220 If a verb is Transitive, its Gerundive is used in preference to its Gerund with an Accusative :

Ad pūcem petendam vēnērunt. LIVY.
They came to seek peace.

Note 1.—The Gerundive is passive: 'ad pūcem petendam' properly means 'for peace which is to be sought'; but it is equivalent in meaning to the active 'for seeking peace.'

Note 2.—The Dative of the Gerundive is used to show purpose :

Comitia regi creandū. LIVY.
An assembly for electing a king.

- 221 The Gerundive is also used to express that something *must* or *ought to be done*, the Dative of the Agent being expressed or understood.

- 222 If a Verb is Intransitive the nominative neuter of its Gerundive is used in an impersonal passive construction with a tense of esse :

Eundum est. <i>One must go.</i>	Mihī eundum est. <i>I must go.</i>
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- 223 If a Verb is Transitive its Gerundive is used as a Predicative Adjective :

Caesari omnia tūc tempore erant agenda. CAESAR.
All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.

SUPINES

224 The Supines in -um and -u are the Accus and Dat (or Abl) cases of a Verbal Noun

225 The Supine in -um is used after Verbs of motion, expressing purpose

Lūsum it Maecenas dormitum ego HORACE
Maecenas goes to play, I to sleep

With the Infinitive Irī, used impersonally, it forms the Future Passive Infinitive

Aiunt urbem captum iri
They say that the city will be taken

Note—Literally, they say there is a going to take the city

226 The Supine in -ū is used with some Adjectives, such as facilis, dulcis, turpis, and the Substantives fās, nefas

Hoc fas est dictū | Libertas dulce auditū nomen LIVY
It is lawful to say this | Freedom a name sweet to hear

ADVERBS

227 Adverbs show how, when, or where the action of the Verb takes place, they also qualify Adjectives or other Adverbs rectē facere, to do rightly, huc nunc venire, to come hither now, facile primus, easily first

Many words are both Adverbs and Prepositions as ante, before, post, after

228 The Negative Adverbs are nōn, haud, nē

Nōn, not simply denies

Nives in altō mari nōn cadunt. PLINY
No snow falls on the high seas

Haud, not, negatives other Adverbs, Adjectives, and a few Verbs of knowing and thinking

Res haud dubia | Haud aliter
No doubtful matter | Not otherwise

Ne negatives the Imperative and (generally) Subjunctives of Will and Desire

Ta ne cede malis Do not yield to misfortunes Ne transieris
 Hiberum Do not cross the Lbno Ne vivam si scio May I not live
 if I know

CONJUNCTIONS.

- 229 Conjunctions connect words, sentences, and clauses.
- 230 (1) Co-ordinative Conjunctions connect two or more Nouns in the same Case:

Miratur portās strepitumque et strūta viūrum. VIRGIL.
He marvels at the gates and the noise and the pavements.

Or they connect two or more Simple Sentences:

Caesar properans noctem diē coniunxerat neque iter intermiserat. CAESAR.
Caesar in his haste had joined night to day and had not broken his march.

- 231 (2) Subordinative Conjunctions join Dependent Clauses to the Principal Sentence. (See Complex Sentence.)

232 Co-ordination.

Two or more Sentences joined together by Co-ordinative Conjunctions are said to be Co-ordinate Sentences, and each is independent of the other in construction:

Gyges ā nullo vidēbatur, ipse autem omnia vidēbat. CICERO.
Gyges was seen by no one, while he himself saw all things.

INTERJECTIONS.

- 233 Interjections are apart from the construction of the sentence:

Ō formōse puer, nimum nē crēde colōri. VIRGIL.
O beautiful boy, trust not too much to complexion.

Ō fortunatam Rōmam! CICERO.
O fortunate Rome!

En ego vester Ascanius! VIRGIL.
Lo here am I your Ascanius!

<i>Ei miserō mihi!</i>		<i>Vae victis! LIVY.</i>
<i>Alas! wretched me.</i>		<i>Woe to the vanquished!</i>

Note.—The sentence in which an Interjection occurs often contains a Vocative, or Accusative, or Dative (of Reference).

QUESTION

- 234 (a) Direct Single Questions are introduced by

nonne, implying the answer *yes*
 num " " *no*
 ne with no implication

Canis nonne similis lupo est? CICERO

Is not a dog like a wolf?

Num negare audis? CICERO		Potesne dicere? CICERO
<i>Do you venture to deny?</i>		<i>Can you say?</i>

- 235 (b) Direct Alternative Questions are introduced by

utrum }
 -ne } an anne (or) annon (or not)

Hæc utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? CICERO

Are these the tokens of one who abounds or lacks?

Romane veniō an hic manebō an Arpinum fugio? CICERO

Do I come to Rome or stay here or flee to Arpinum?

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

- 236 A Complex Sentence consists of a Principal Sentence with one or more Subordinate Clauses

- 237 Subordinate Clauses are divided into

I Substantival II Adverbial III Adjectival

I SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES

- 238 A Substantival Clause is an Indirect Statement, Command, Wish or Question

- 239 It stands, like a Noun, in some case relation (generally that of Nom or Accus) to the Verb of the Principal Sentence

240

1. Indirect Statement.

I. An Infinitive with Subject Accusative is the most usual form of Indirect Statement. It may stand :

- (a) As Subject of an Impersonal Verb, or of *est* with an Abstract Substantive or Neuter Adjective :

Constat lēgēs ad salūtem civium inventās esse. CICERO.
It is agreed that laws were devised for the safety of citizens.

- (b) As Object, after Verbs of *saying, thinking, feeling, perceiving, knowing, believing, denying* :

Dēmocritus dicit innumerābilēs esse mūdōs. CICERO.
Democritus says that there are countless worlds.

II. A Clause introduced by *ut* and having its verb in the Subjunctive is used (a) as Subject with Impersonal Verbs or phrases which express fact or occurrence ; (b) as the Object of *faciō* and its compounds.

- (a) Fit ut nēmō esse possit beātus. CICERO.
It is the case that no one can be happy.

- (b) Quae rēs ut commēdātus portārī posset officiēbat. CAESAR.
The result of which was that provisions could be brought.

III. A Clause introduced by *quod* (*the fact that*) and having its Verb in the Indicative is used (a) as the Subject of Impersonal Verbs or phrases where a fact is stressed ; (b) as the Object of Verbs like *addō, mittō, omittō, praetereō*, and Verbs of *rejoicing* and *grieving* ; (c) in apposition to a preceding Substantive :

- (a) Bene mihi evenit quod mittor ad mortem. CICERO.
It is well for me that I am sent to death.

- (b) Adde quod idem nōn hūram tēcum esse potes. HORACE.
Besides, you cannot keep your own company for an hour.

- (c) Hōo praestāmus maximē foris, quod loquimur. CICERO.
We excel beasts most in this respect, that we speak.

241

2 Indirect Command or Prohibition

Indirect Commands or Prohibitions are Substantival Clauses which correspond to Simple Sentences in which the Imperative or the Subjunctive of Will is used. The Conjunctions are *ut* (positive) and *nē* (negative). Here belong clauses depending on Verbs *implying an act of the will*, as *command entreat, exhort urge, persuade, induce, resolve, take care, permit*

Helvetius persuāsit ut exirent CAESAR

He persuaded the Helvetii to depart

Cūrā et providē ut nāquid ei desit CICERO

Take care and see that I lack nothing

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3 Indirect Question

An Indirect Question is a Substantival Clause dependent upon a verb of *asking enquiring telling, knowing* or the like. It is introduced by an Interrogative Pronoun or Particle and its verb is Subjunctive.

Quaesivit salvasne esset clipeus CICERO

He asked whether his shield was safe

Fac me certiorem quādo adfuturus sis CICERO

Let me know when you will be here

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II ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

1 **Consecutive Clauses** define the consequence of what is stated in the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by *ut, so that* and their Verb is in the Subjunctive. The negative Adverb is *non*.

Non sum ita hēbes ut istud dicam CICERO

I am not so stupid as to say that

2 **Final Clauses** express the aim or purpose of the action of the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by *ut, in order that* (if negative by *ne ut ne*), and the Verb is Present or Imperfect Subjunctive.

Venio ut videam

I come that I may see

Abi ne viderem

I went away that I might not see

3 **Causal Clauses** assign a reason for the statement made in the Principal Sentence.

When the speaker vouches for the reason, *quod, quia,*

quoniam, quandō, are used with the Indicative; otherwise the Verb is Subjunctive.

Adsunt propterea quod officium sequuntur; tacent quia periculum metunt. CICERO.

They are present because they follow duty; they are silent because they fear danger.

A Causal Clause introduced by cum, since, has its verb in the Subjunctive even though the reason is vouched for:

Quae cum ita sint, ab Iove pacem ac veniam petō. CICERO.
Since these things are so, I ask of Jupiter peace and pardon.

4. Temporal Clauses define the time when anything has happened, is happening, or will happen.

Ubi, ut, when, postquam, after, simulac, cum primum, as soon as, quotiens, whenever, are generally used with the Indicative:

Olea ubi matura erit quam primum cōgi oportet. CATO.
When the olive is ripe, it must be gathered as soon as possible.

Cum, referring to a Past action, is, with a few exceptions, used with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Cum Pausaniās dē templō elātus esset, cōfestim animam efflavit. NEPOS.
When Pausanias had been carried down from the temple, he immediately expired.

5. Conditional Statements consist of (i) a Clause introduced by si (if), nisi (unless), containing a preliminary condition, called the Protasis, and (ii) a Principal Sentence, containing the consequence, which is called the Apodosis.

The condition in the si-clause may be:

- (1) open, i.e. nothing is implied about the fulfilment or probability of fulfilment;
- (2) only conceded as a supposition and may or may not be fulfilled;
- (3) one that is contrary to known facts.

In Type I the Indicative is used in the Protasis and generally in the Apodosis.

Si valēs, bene est. CICERO.

If you are in good health, all is well.

In Type II the Present (or Perfect) Subjunctive is used:

Hanc viam si asperam esse negem, mentiar. CICERO.
If I were to deny that this road is rough, I should lie.

In Type III the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive is used

Si ad centenum annum vixisset senectutis eum suae paenitet? CICERO

If he had lived to his hundredth year would he be regretting his old age?

6 Concessive Clauses are introduced by *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *even if*, *quamquam*, *quavis*, *licet*, *although*

Etsi, *etiamsi*, *tametsi* take the Indicative or the Subjunctive like *si* clauses

Etiamsi tacent satis dicunt. CICERO
Even if they are silent they say enough!

Etiamsi non is esset Caesar qui est tamen ornandus videtur. CICERO
Even if Caesar were not what he is yet he would be considered worthy of honour

Quamquam is used with the Indicative

Quamquam festinus non est mora longa. HORACE
Although you are in haste the delay is not long

Quavis, *licet* are used with the Subjunctive

Quavis non fueris sulsor, approbator fuisti. CICERO
Although you did not make the suggestion you have given your approval

7 Clauses of *Proviso* are introduced by *dum*, *dummodo*, *modo*, *provided that*. The Verb is in the Subjunctive and the negative *nē*

Magno me metu liberabis dummodo murus intersit. CICERO
You will free me from a great fear provided a wall is between us

8 In Clauses of *Comparison* the action or fact of the Principal Sentence is compared

(1) with something asserted as a fact (Indicative)

Ut brevissime dici potuerunt ita & me dicta sunt. CICERO
These things I have been said by me as briefly as possible

(ii) with a supposed condition (Subjunctive)

Tamquam si claudus sim cum fusti est ambulandum. PLAUTUS
I must walk with a stick as if I were lame

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III. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES.

When the Relative *quī* introduces a clause which merely states a fact about the Antecedent, the verb is Indicative:

Est in Britannia flūmen, quod appellātur Tamesis. CAESAR.
There is in Britain a river which is called the Thames.

But when the Relative introduces a Consecutive, Final, or Causal Clause, corresponding to the Adverbial Clauses with similar meaning, the Verb is Subjunctive.

Ea est Rōmāna gēns quae victa quiescere nesciat. LIVY.
The Roman race is such that it knows not how to rest quiet under defeat.

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Sequence of Tenses.

The general rule for the Sequence of Tenses is that a Primary Tense in the Principal Sentence is followed in the Subordinate Clause by a Primary Tense (Present, Future, Perfect [e.g. = *I have asked*], Future Perfect), a Historic Tense by a Historic Tense (Imperfect, Perfect [e.g. = *I asked*], Pluperfect).

246 SIMPLE AND PRINCIPAL SENTENCES IN ŌRĀTIŌ OBLIQUA.

A speech reported indirectly as the object of a Verb of saying is called Ōrātiō Obliqua.

247 Statements and Exclamations are expressed by an Accus. and Infin.

Direct.
Rōmulus urbem condidit.
Romulus founded the city.

Indirect.
(Narrant:) Rōmulum urbem condidisse.

248 Commands, Prohibitions, and Wishes are expressed by the Subjunctive:

Īte, inquit, creāte cōsules ex plebe.
Go, he says, and elect consuls from the plebs.

(Hortātur est:) irent, creārent cōsules ex plebe.
He exhorted them to go and elect consuls from the plebs.

249 Real Questions (*i.e.* those to which an answer is expected) are expressed by the Subjunctive:

Quid agis? inquit. Cūr nōn antea pugnam commisisti?

Quid ageret? Cūr nōn antea pugnam commisisset?

What are you about? Why have you not joined battle before?

Rhetorical Questions (i.e. those which do not expect an answer) are expressed by an Accus and Infin

Cūr ego prō hominibus ignāvis Cūr sū prō hominibus ignāvis
sanguinem profūdī? sanguinem profūdīsse?

Why have I shed my blood for cowards?

250 Adverbial and Adjectival Clauses have their verbs in the Subjunctive:

Maīōrum quibus orti estis remi- (Dixit) maīōrum quibus orti
niscimini essent reminiscerentur

Remember the ancestors from whom you are sprung

251 When the verb of saying is Third Person (as usually is the case)

Ego, nūs, meus, noster	become	sū, suus
Tū, vūs, tuus, vester	"	ille, illi, illius, illorum.
Hic	becomes	ille or is

Since the Reflexives sū, suus may refer to the subject of a Verb other than the Verb of *saying*, ambiguity is possible.

Sometimes ipse makes the distinction clear:

(Rogāvit) quid tandem verērentur aut cūr dē suā virtūte aut de ipsius diligentiā dēspērārent? CAESAR.

What cause had they to fear, or why did they despair either of their own bravery or of his carefulness?

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Direct Statement

Cum Germānis Aedui semel atque iterum armis contendērunt, magnam calamitatem pulsī accēperunt, omnem nobilitātem, omnem equitātum amiserunt Sed peius victoribus Sequanis quam Aeduis victis accidit, propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germānorum, in eōrum finibus consedit, tertiamque partem agri Sequanī, qui est optimus totius Galliae, occupāvit Ariovistus barbarus, iracundus, temerarius est, non possunt eius imperia diūtius sustineri

Indirect Statement.

Loquens est prō Aeduis Divitiācus Cum Germānis Aeduis semel atque iterum armis contendisse, magnam calamitatem pulsos accēpisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem equitatum amisisse Sed peius victoribus Sequanis quam Aeduis victis accidisse, propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliae, occupavisset Ariovistum esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, non posse eius imperia diutius sustineri

The Aedui have repeatedly fought with the Germans; they have been defeated and have suffered great misfortune; they have lost all their nobles and all their cavalry. But worse has befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Aedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, has settled in their dominions and occupied a third part of their territory, which is the best in all Gaul. Ariovistus is barbarous, passionate and violent; his commands can no longer be endured.

Divitiacus said on behalf of the Aedui: 'That the Aedui had fought repeatedly with the Germans; that, having been defeated, they had suffered great misfortune (and) had lost all their nobles, all their cavalry. But that worse had befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Aedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, had settled in their dominions and had occupied a third part of their territory, which was the best in all Gaul. That Ariovistus was barbarous, passionate and violent; and that his commands could no longer be endured.'

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Direct Command.

Vestrae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinēte memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductū saepe-numerō hostēs superāvistis, praesentem adesse existimāte.

Keep in mind your former valour and your many successful battles, and imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership you so often overcame your foes, is himself present.

Indirect Command.

Labiēnus milites cohortatus ut suae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinērent memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductū saepenumērō hostēs superāssent, praesentem adesse existimārent, dat signum proelii.

Labiemus, having exhorted the soldiers to keep in mind their former valour and their many successful battles, and to imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership they had so often overcome their foes, was himself present, gives the signal for battle.

RULES OF QUANTITY.

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I GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

1 A syllable is long if it ends

(a) In a long vowel or diphthong: *carīa*

(b) In two consonants or a compound consonant: *dant, dux*

(c) In a single consonant followed by a syllable beginning with a consonant: *mulct*

2 All other syllables are short

Note 1—Poets often divide a combination of Plosive and Liquid between two syllables so that the first syllable is long even if it contains a short vowel: *patre tenebre, triplex* 'h' and 'u' in 'qu' do not count as consonants

Note 2—A vowel or diphthong is short before another vowel or h (in the same word) *proius tribus, praese* Exceptions are certain parts of *ſis* and some cases of Fifth Declension words in *is*

In Greek words a long vowel or diphthong keeps its length *ſur, Aenēas, Enyō Meliboeus*

Compounds of *iacō* though written *iniciō adiciō*, have their first syllable long as if pronounced *iniciō, adiciō*

Consonants between vowels was pronounced as a double consonant and the first syllable of words like *eius, huius* is long

3 A syllable is called doubtful when it is found in poetry to be sometimes long, sometimes short *Diāna, fidēl rēi*, and genitives in *-ius, as illius*.

4 The quantity of a stem syllable is kept as a rule in compounds and derivatives *crūdō occidō ratus irritus, ſūmen ſūmineus*, but exceptions to this rule are numerous

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II RULE FOR MONOSYLLABLES

Most monosyllables are long *dā, dūs, mē, ſer, ſi, ſis, ſōl, nūs, tū, vis, mūs*

Exceptions

Substantives *cor, fel, hic, mel os (bone), ſis (surety), ſir*

Pronouns *is, id qua (any), quis quid, quod, quot tot*

Verbs *dat, det, it, ſcit, ſit, ſtat, ſtet ſit, fac, fer, es (from sum)*

Particles *ab ſc ad, an at, his, ſis, et in, nec, ob, per, pol, ſat, ſed ſub, ut vel, and the enclitics ne -que -ve*

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III RULES FOR FINAL SYLLABLES

1. A final is short

Exceptions—Ablatives of decl 1, *māns bonū*, Vocative of Greek names in *ēs, Aenēs*, and of some in *ēs, Anchīs*, Indeclinable Numerals *trigintī*, Imperatives of con 1, *amē* (but *puta*), most Particles in *a*, *frustrī, intere* (but *itā, quā*, short)

2. E final is short: lege, timēto, carēre.

Exceptions.—Ablatives of decl. 5, rū, diū, with the derivatives quārē, hodiū. Cases of many Greek nouns; also famē. Adverbs formed from Adjectives; miserū; also fortē, fermū (but bene, male, facile, impūno, temere, shoti). Imperatives of conj. 2, monē (but cavē is doubtful). Also the Interjection ohū.

3. I final is long: dicti, plēbi, doll.

Exceptions.—Vocatives and Datives of Greek nouns: Chlōri, Thyrsidi; but Dativos sometimes long: Paridi. Particles; sicubi, nēcubi, nisi, quasi. Mihī, tibi, sibi, ubi, and ibi are doubtful.

4. O final is long: virgū, multū, iuvū.

Exceptions.—Duo, ego, modo, cito, and three verbs: puto, scio, nescio. In the Silver Age final o was often shortened in Verbs and Nouns.

5. U final is long: cantū, dictū, diū.

6. A vowel before final e is long: illē; except donec.

7. A vowel before final l, d, t is short: Hannibal, illud, amāvīt.

8. A vowel before final n is short: Ilion, agmen.

Exceptions.—Many Greek words: Hymēn, Ammōn.

9. A vowel before final r is short: calcar, amābitur, Hector.

Exceptions.—Many Greek words: ār, crātēr; and compounds of pār: dispār, impār.

10. Final -as is long: terrās, Menalcās.

Exceptions.—Greek nouns of decl. 3. Arcas (gen. -adis) and acc. pl. lampadas; anas, a duck.

11. Final -es is long: nūbēs, vidērēs.

Exceptions.—Cases of Greek nouns: Arcades, Nāiades. Nominatives of a few substantives and adjectives with dental stems in -et, -it, or -id: seges, pedes, obses, dives (but abiēs, ariēs, pariēs); also penes. Compounds of es: ades, potes.

12. Final -is is short: diceris, utilis, ūsis.

Exceptions.—Datives and Ablatives in is, including grātis, foris. Accusatives in is: nūvis; some Greek Nouns in is: Salamis. Sanguis, pulvis, are doubtful. 2nd Pers. Sing. Pres. Ind. conj. 4, audis; compounds of vis, sis, e.g. quivis, possis; also velis, mīlis, nōlis. 2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Subj., amāvoris.

13. Final -os is long: ventūs, custūs, sacerdūs.

Exceptions.—Greek nom. and gen. in os (os): Dēlos, Arcados; also compos, impos, exos.

14. Final -us is short: holus, intus, amāmus.

Exceptions.—Nominatives from long stems of decl. 3 are long: virtūs, tellūs, incūs, iuventūs; gen. sing. and nom. and accus. pl. of decl. 4: artūs, gradūs; and a few Greek words: Didūs, Sapphūs (genitive).

15. The Greek words ohlamys, ohelys, Tiphys, Erinyes have the final syllable short and the vocative ending y.

APPENDIX I

MEMORIAL LINES ON THE GENDER OF LATIN
SUBSTANTIVES

I. General Rules

The Gender of a Latin Noun
by meaning, form, or use is shown

1. A Man, a name of People and a Wind,
River and Mountain, Masculine we find
Römulus, Hispani, Zephyrus, Coccytus, Olympus
2. A Woman, Island, Country, Tree,
and City, Feminine we see
Pänelopë, Cyprus, Germänia, laurus, Athēnae
3. To Nouns that cannot be declined
The Neuter Gender is assigned
Examples *fas* and *nefas* give
And the Verb-Noun Infinitive
Est summum nefas fallere
Deceit is gross impiety

Common are *sacerdōs*, *dux*,
patrēs, *parēs* et *coniūnx*,
civis, *comes*, *custos*, *vindex*,

priest (*priestess*), *leader*
seer, *parent*, *wife* (*husband*)
citizen, *companion*, *guard*,
avenger

adultēscēs, *infans*, *index*
iudex, *testis*, *artifex*,
praesul, *exsul*, *opifex*,
herēs, *miles*, *incola*,
auctor, *augur*, *advena*,
hostis, *obses*, *praeses*, *āles*,
patruēlis et *satelles*,
mūniceps et *interpres*,
iuvens et *antis*es,
auriga, *princeps* add to these
bō *damma*, *talpa*, *serpens*,
sūs
canis, *tigris*, *perdix*, *canis*,
grūs.

30 ill (*naad*), *usurp*, *reformer*
judge, *artist*, *artist*
director, *exile*, *worker*
hair (*hairress*), *soldier*, *irabland*
author, *augur*, *seer*
ei en 3, *108* *age*, *president*, *bird*
coisu *afterdard*
bird *ess*, *interpreter*
30 *ing person*, *or* *crucer*
claw *o'er*, *et* *et*
ox (*cow*), *deer*, *n* *o'e*, *serpent*,
swire
canis *cl* *dog*, *et* *ger*, *partridge*,
crane

II. Special Rules for the Declensions.

Decl. 1 (Ā-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine in First *a*, *ē*,
Masculine *ar*, *ēs* will be.

Exc. Nouns denoting Males in *a*
are by meaning *Mascula*:
and Masculine is found to be
Hadria, the Adriatic Sea.

Decl. 2. (O-Stems).

Rule.—O-nouns in *us* and *er* become
Masculine, but Neuter *um*.

Exc. Feminine are found in *us*,
alvus, Arctus, carbasus, *pamch, Great Bear; linen*
colus, humus, pampinus, *distaff, ground, vine-leaf*
vannus: also trees, as pirus; *wimowing-far, pear-tree*
with some jewels, as sapphirus; *sapphire*
Neuter pelagus and virus. *sea, poison*
Vulgus Neuter commonly, *common people*
rarely Masculine we see.

Decl. 3 (Consonant and I-Stems).

Rule 1.—Third-Nouns Masculine prefer
endings *ō*, *or*, *ōs*, and *er*;
add to which the ending *ēs*,
if its Cases have increase.

Exc. (a) Feminine exceptions show
Substantives in *dō* and *gō*.
But ligō, ōrdō, praedō, cardō, *spade, order, pirate, hinge*
Masculine, and Common margō. *margin*

(b) Abstract Nouns in *ō* call
Feminina, one and all:
Masculine will only be
things that you may touch or see,
(as curculiō, vespartiliō, *weevil, bat*
pugiliō, scipiliō, and pūpiliō) *dagger, staff, butterfly*
with the Nouns that number show,
such as terniō, sēniō. 3, 6

(c) Ēchō Feminine we name: *echo*
carō (carnis) is the same. *flesh*

- (d) *Aquor, marmor, cor* decline
Neuter, *arbor* Feminine *sea, marble, heart*
tree
- (e) Of the Substantives in *ūs*,
Feminine are *cūs* and *dūs*,
while, of Latin Nouns, alone
Neuter are *os* (ossis), *bowe*,
and *ūs* (ūris), *month* a few
Greek in *os* are Neuter too *
- (f) Many Neuters end in *er*,
siler, acer, verber, vīr,
tuber, ūber, and cadāver,
piper, iter, and pīpāver *withy, maple, stripe, sprung*
hump, adder, car case
pepper, journey, poppy
- (g) Feminine are *compēs, teges*,
mercēs, merges, quīcs, seges,
though their Cases have increase
with the Neuters reckon *acs* *fetter, mat*
fee, sheaf, rest, corn
copper

Rule 2 —Third Nouns Feminine we class
ending *is, æ, aus*, and *ūs*,
s to consonant appended,
is in flexion unextended.

- Exc* (a) Many Nouns in *is* we find
to the Masculine assigned
amnis, avis, caulis, collis,
clunis, crinis, fascis, folia,
fustis, ignis, orbis, ūsis,
pānis, piscis, postis, mēnsis,
torris, unguis, and canālis,
vectis, vermis, and nātālis,
sanguis, pulvis, cucumis,
lapis, cassis, Māntis, glis *rives, axle, stalk, hill*
hind-leg, hair, bundle, bellows
bludgeon, fire, orb, sword
bread, fish, post, month
stake, nail, canal
lever, worm, birthday
blood dust, cucumber
stone, nets, ghosts, dormouse
- (b) Chiefly Masculine we find,
sometimes Feminine declined,
callis, sentis, funis, finis,
and in poets *torquis, cinis* *path, thorn, rope, end*
necklace, cinder
- (c) Masculine are most in *æ*.
Feminine are *forfex, lūx*,
nex, supellex Common, *pūnex*,
imbrex, ūbex, silex, rumex. *shears, law*
death, furniture, pinnace
isle, bolt, flint, sorrel

* As *metos* *metoily* *epos* *epic* *poem*

APPENDIX I

- (d) Add to Masculines in *ix*,
fornix, phoenix, and calix. *arch, —, cup*
- (e) Masculine are adamās,
elephās, mās, gigās, ūs :
vas (vadis) Masculine is known,
vās (vāsis) is a Neuter Noun. *adamant
elephant, male, giant, as
surety
vessel*
- (f) Masculine are fōns and mōns,
chalybs, hydrōps, gryps, and pōns,
rudēns, torrēns, dēns, and cliōns,
fractions of the ās, as triēns.
Add to Masculines tridēns,
oriēns, and occidēns,
bidēns (*fork*) : but bidēns (*sheep*),
with the Feminines we keep. *fountain, mountain
iron, dropsy, griffin, bridge
cable, torrent, tooth, client
four ounces
trident
east, west*
- (g) Masculine are found in *ēs*
verrēs and acinacēs. *boar, scimitar*
- Rule 3.—Third-Nouns Neuter end *a, e,*
ar, ur, us, c, l, n, and *l.*
- Exc.* (a) Masculine are found in *ur*
furfur, turtur, vultur, fur. *brun, turtle-dove, vulture,
thief*
- (b) Feminine in *ūs* a few
keep, as virtūs, the long *ū* :
servitūs, iuventūs, salūs,
senectūs, tellūs, incoh, palūs. *virtue
slavery, youth, safety
old-age, earth, anvil, marsh
beast*
- (c) Also pecus (pecudis)
Feminine in Gender is.
- (d) Masculine appear in *us*
lepus (leporis) and mūs. *hare, mouse*
- (e) Masculines in *l* are mūgil,
cōsul, sāl, and sōl, with pugil. *mullet
consul, salt, sun, boxer*
- (f) Masculine are rōn and splēn,
pecten, delphin, attagēn. *kidney, spleen
comb, dolphin, grouse*
- (g) Feminine are found in *ōn*
Gorgōn, sindōn, halcyōn. *Gorgon, mustlin, kingfisher*
- Deol. 4 (U-Stems).
- Rule.—Masculines end in *us* : a few
are Neuter nouns, that end in *ū*.

Exc Women and trees are Feminine,
with *acus*, *domus*, and *manus*, *needle, house, hand,*
tribus, *Idus*, *porticus* *tribe, the Ides, porch*

Decl 5 (Ē Stems) ³

Rule —Feminine are Fifth in *as*,
Except *meridius* and *dies* *noon, day*

Exc *Dies* in the Singular
Common we define,
But its Plural cases are
always Masculine

Exceptions to the Rules for the Genitive Plural of the Third Declension.

IMPARI-SILLABIC NOUNS WITH GEN PLUR IN -ium

-ium in Plural Genitive
as (*ossis*) and *ās* (*assis*) *give*,
so *mās*, *mūs*, *vox* and *glis* and *līs*,
with *frōns* (*frontis*) and *frōns*
(*frondis*),
and *fōns*, *mōns*, *pōns*, and *glāns*
and *gēns*,
urbs too and *tribs*, *stirps*, *arx*
and *dōns*,
and *ars* and *pars*, and *sors* and
mēns
To these odd often, *dōs*, *parēns*,
lār, *infans*, *serpēns*, and *rudēns*,
bidēns too, and *netās* (*netalis*)
with others ending in *īs* (*itis*)

PARI-SILLABIC NOUNS WITH GEN PLUR IN -um

-um in Plural Genitive
pater, *mater*, *frāter* *give*,
with *accipiter* and *canis*,
senex, *edēs*, *iuvēns*,
generally too, *mēnsus*,
vatēs, *apls*, *volueris*

List of Prepositions

With Accusative

Ante, *apud*, *ad*, *adversus*,
Circum, *circa*, *citra* *cis*,
Contra, *inter*, *erga*, *extra*,
Infra, *intra*, *iuxta*, *ob*,
Penes, *pōne*, *post*, and *praeter*

With Ablative

Ā *ab*, *absque* *cōram*, *dē*,
Palam, *eum*, and *ex*, and *ā*,
Sine, *tenus*, *prō*, and *prae*,

Prope, *propter*, *per*, *secundum*,
Supra, *versus*, *ultra*, *trans*,
Add *super*, *subter*, *sub* and *in*,
When 'motion' is not 'static,'
they mean

Add *super*, *subter*, *sub* and *in*,
When 'static' not 'motion,' 'is
they mean

A SELECT LIST OF COMPOUND VERBS.

COMPOUNDS OF *sum*, (§81).

	Present.	Infinitive.	Perfect.	Supine.	
(ā, ab)	absum	abesse	āfuī		<i>am absent.</i>
(ad)	adsum	adesse	adfuī		<i>am present.</i>
(dē)	dēsum	dēesse	dēfuī		<i>am wanting.</i>
(in)	īsum	īesse	īfuī		<i>am in.</i>
(inter)	ītersum	īteresse	īterfuī		<i>am between.</i>
(ob)	īterest	īteresse			<i>it concerns.</i>
	obsum	obesse	obfuī		<i>am in the way.</i>
(prae)	praesum	praesse	prae fuī		<i>hinder.</i>
(prō)	prōsum	prōdesse	prō fuī		<i>am in command.</i>
(sub)	subsum	subesse			<i>am of use.</i>
(super)	supersum	supresse	super fuī		<i>am under, near.</i>
					<i>am still alive,</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *dō* (§99a).

(circum)	circumdō	circumdare	circumdedī	circumdatum	<i>surround.</i>
(vēnum)	vēnumdō	vēnumdare	vēnumdedī	vēnumdatum	<i>sell.</i>
(ā, ab)	abdō	abdere	abdidī	abditum	<i>put away,</i>
(ad)	addō	addere	addidī	additum	<i>hide.</i>
(cum)	condō	condere	condidī	conditum	<i>put to, add.</i>
	crēdō	crēdere	crēdidī	crēditum	<i>found.</i>
(dē)	dēdō	dēdere	dēdidī	dēditum	<i>trust, be-</i>
(ē, ex)	ēdō	ēdere	ēdidī	ēditum	<i>lieve.</i>
					<i>surrender.</i>
					<i>put forth,</i>
					<i>utter.</i>

Similarly: (per) *perdō*, ruin, lose; (prae) *praeditus*, endowed with;
 (prō) *prōdō*, betray; (re) *reddō*, give back, return; (sub) *subdō*, subdue;
 (vēnum) *vēndō*, sell.

COMPOUNDS OF *stō* (§109).

(circum)	circumstō	circumstāre	circumstetī		
(cum)	cōnstō	cōnstāre	cōnstetī		
(ob)	obstō	obstāre	obstetī		<i>stand round,</i>
(prae)	praestō	praestāre	praestetī		<i>be well known,</i>
					<i>cost.</i>
					<i>thwart, with-</i>
					<i>stand.</i>
					<i>superior,</i>
					<i>show.</i>

* When the space for Perfect or Supine is left blank, it means that the Verb in question has none in good use.

COMPOUNDS OF *agō* (§111).

	Present.	Infinitive.	Perfect.	Supine.	
(circum)	circumagō	circumagere	circumēgī	circumāctum	drive round.
(per)	peragō	peragere	perēgī	perāctum	accomplish.
(ad)	adigō	adigere	adēgī	adāctum	thrust, urge to an act.
(cum)	cōgō	cōgere	cōēgī	cōāctum	compel.
(dē)	dēgō	dēgere			spend time, live.
(prō)	prōdigō	prōdigere	prōdēgī		squander, waste.
(re)	redigō	redigere	redēgī	redāctum	drive back.

COMPOUNDS OF *emō* (*take away*) (§111).

(ad)	adimō	adimere	adēmī	adēemptum	take away.
(cum)	coemō	coemere	coēmī	coēemptum	buy up.
(inter)	interimō	interimere	interēmī	interēemptum	take away, destroy.
(per)	perimō	perimere	perēmī	perōemptum	destroy.
(cum)	cōmō	cōmere	cōmpsī	cōmptum	adorn.
(dē)	dēmō	dēmere	dēmpsī	dēmptum	take away.
(prō)	prōmō	prōmere	prōmpsī	prōmptum	bring out.
(sub)	sūmō	sūmere	sūmpsī	sūmptum	take.

COMPOUNDS OF *habeō*

(ad)	habēō	habēre	habuī	habitus	have.
(dē)	adhabeō	adhibere	adhibuī	adhibitus	apply.
(prae)	praebeō	dēbēre	dēbuī	dēbitum	owe
(prō)	prohabeō	prohibere	prohibuī	prohibitus	hold forth, proffer.
					check, prevent.

COMPOUNDS OF *eō* (*go*) (§102).

(ā, ab)	abeō	abire	abī	abitum	go away.
(ad)	adeō	adire	adī	aditum	approach.

Similarly: (ex ē) *exeō*, go out; (in) *ineō*, go into; (inter) *intereō*, perish; (per) *pereō*, pass away, die; (prae) *praetereō*, go by or past; (re) *redeō*, go back; (trans) *transēō*, go across; (venum) *xeneō*, go for sale, be sold.

COMPOUNDS OF *ferō*, *bear* (§101).

	Present.	Infinitive.	Perfect.	Supine.	
(ad)	afferō	afferre	attulī	allātum	<i>bring to.</i>
(ā, ab)	auferō	auferre	abstulī	ablātum	<i>take away.</i>
(dē)	dēferō	dēferre	dētulī	dēlātum	<i>carry down.</i>
(dis)	differō	differre	distulī	dīlātum	<i>carry different ways.</i>
(ob)	offerō	offerre	obtulī	oblātum	<i>bring before.</i>
(re)	referō	referre	rettulī	relātum	<i>offer. bring back.</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *iaciō*, *throw* (§111).

(ā, ab)	abiciō	abicere	abīeci	abiectum	<i>throw away.</i>
(ad)	adiciō	adicere	adiēci	adiectum	<i>throw to.</i>

Similarly: (cum) *coniciō*, *throw together, unite*; (dis) *disiciō*, *throw asunder*; (in) *iniciō*, *throw into*.

COMPOUNDS OF *faciō*, *do, make* (§111).

(ad)	afficiō	afficere	affēcī	affectum	<i>do something to.</i>
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Similarly: (cum) *cōficiō*, *complete, accomplish*; (dē) *dēficiō*, *for sake, revolt*; (inter) *interficiō*, *kill*; (per) *perficiō*, *finish*; (prae) *praefficiō*, *appoint to command*; (prō) *prōficiō*, *advance, make progress*; (re) *reficiō*, *remake, restore*; (prō) *proficiscor*, *make (put) oneself forward, set out.*

	calefaciō	calefacere	calefēcī	calefactum	<i>make hot,</i>
	patefaciō	patefacere	patefēcī	pātefactum	<i>heat. lay open.</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *capīō*, *take* (§111).

(ad)	accipiō	accipere	accēpī	acceptum	<i>receive.</i>
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Similarly: (cum) *concipiō*, *take hold of*; (dē) *dēcipiō*, *deceive*; (ē, ex) *excipiō*, *catch*; (in) *incipiō*, *begin*; (sub) *suscipiō*, *take up*.

COMPOUNDS OF *cadō*, *fall*.

	cadō	cadere	cecidī	cāsum	<i>fall.</i>
(ad)	accidō	accidere	accidī		<i>fall upon,</i>
(in)	incidō	incidere	incidī	incāsum	<i>happen.</i>
(ob)	occidō	occidere	occidī	occāsum	<i>fall into.</i>
(re)	recidō	recidere	reccidī	recāsum	<i>fall down. fall back.</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *caedō, cut.*

	Present.	Infinitive.	Perfect.	Supine.	
	<i>caedō</i>	<i>caedere</i>	<i>cecidi</i>	<i>caesum</i>	<i>cut.</i>
(in)	<i>incidō</i>	<i>incidere</i>	<i>incidi</i>	<i>incisum</i>	<i>cut into.</i>
(ob)	<i>occidō</i>	<i>occidere</i>	<i>occidi</i>	<i>occisum</i>	<i>cut down,</i> <i>kill.</i>

COMPOUNDS OF *rapio, snatch (§111).*

(ā, ab)	<i>abripio</i>	<i>abripere</i>	<i>abripui</i>	<i>abreptam</i>	<i>tear away.</i>
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Similarly: (ad) *arripio, snatch*; (eum) *corripio, seize*; (dis) *diripio, tear asunder, plunder*; (ē, ex) *ēripio, snatch away*.

COMPOUNDS OF *regō, rule (§84).*

(ad)	<i>arrigō</i>	<i>arrigere</i>	<i>arrexī</i>	<i>arrectum</i>	<i>raise, rouse.</i>
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Similarly: (eum) *corrigō, make straight*; (ē, ex) *ērigō, raise up, erect*.

Also: (per) *pergō, proceed*; (sub) *surgō, rise*; (ex, per) *experscor, begin to stretch oneself out, arouse oneself, wake*.

COMPOUNDS OF *gradior, gradi, gressus sum, step.*

(ad)	<i>aggredior</i>	<i>aggredi</i>	<i>aggressus</i>	<i>approach,</i> <i>attack.</i>
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Similarly: *digredior, go apart, separate*; (prō) *prōgredior, march forward*; (re) *regredior, turn back*.

COMPOUNDS OF *currō, currere, ecurrī, cursum, run.*

(ad)	<i>accurrō</i>	<i>accurrere</i>	<i>accurreī</i>	<i>accursum</i>	<i>run to.</i>
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Similarly: (dē) *dēcurrō, run down*; (ē, ex) *excurrō, run out*. (Also: *accurrī, dēcurrī, excurrī*.)

COMPOUNDS OF *-spiciō, look.*

(ad)	<i>aspiciō</i>	<i>aspicere</i>	<i>aspexi</i>	<i>aspectum</i>	<i>look at.</i>
(cum)	<i>cōspiciō</i>	<i>cōspicere</i>	<i>cōspexi</i>	<i>cōspectum</i>	<i>catch sight of.</i>

REMARKS ON *re* AND *prō*.

re ("back"). This particle was in old-Latin spelt *red*. The *d* has dropped off except in some compounds (*e.g.* *reddō, redigō, redeō*).

prō ("forward"). This preposition was in old Latin spelt *prōd*. The *d* has dropped off, as a rule, but has been retained before vowels (compare *prōsum* with *prōdesse* and *prōdigō* with *prōcumbō*).

